

<b>STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA PLAN</b>
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**I. PURPOSE**

The purpose of PART 1 is to provide for the use of State resources in response to an accident at the McGuire Nuclear Station (hereinafter referred to as the McGuire Station.) This plan and associated procedures established for off-site emergency operations provide for integrating the State's response with that of other governmental jurisdictions and response organizations.

**II. CONCEPT**

**A. Planning**

1. The Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) is considered the area that could be affected by an accident at the McGuire Plant. This area has a radius of about 50 miles around the nuclear facility. The choice of the size of the EPZ represents a judgment on the extent of detailed planning needed to assure an adequate response base. In a particular emergency, protective actions might well be restricted to a small part of the planning zone. On the other hand, for the worst possible accident, protective actions may need to be taken outside the planning zone.
2. The EPZ is subdivided into two parts: the **plume exposure pathway (10-mile radius)** and the **ingestion exposure pathway (50-mile radius)**. The EPZ concept is illustrated in Figure 1.
3. The 10-mile radius of the plume exposure EPZ is based primarily on the following considerations:
  - a. Projected doses from traditional design basis accidents would not exceed Protective Action Guide (PAG) levels outside the zone.
  - b. Projected doses from most core melt sequences would not exceed PAG levels outside the zone.
  - c. For the worst core melt sequences, immediate life threatening doses would generally not occur outside the zone.
  - d. Detailed planning within 10 miles would provide a substantial base for expansion of response efforts, if necessary.

4. The 50-mile radius of the ingestion exposure EPZ is based on the following considerations:
  - a. The downwind range, potentially threatened by contamination, would generally be limited to about 50-miles or less from the power plant because of wind shifts, wind speed during the release, and radioactive decay.
  - b. There may be a conversion of atmospheric iodine suspended in the atmosphere for long time periods to chemical forms which do not readily enter the ingestion pathway.
  - c. Much of any particulate material in a radioactive plume would have been deposited on the ground within 50 miles of the facility.
  - d. Projected contamination generally would not exceed PAG levels outside the 50-mile EPZ.
5. Many public and private organizations share the responsibility of safeguarding the public's health and safety, and it is essential that the response of all parties is fully integrated. This plan has been jointly developed, coordinated and exercised with all participating organizations and provides for the integrated response activities of all parties. Through this joint participation each organization will have a clear understanding of the role it will play in the event of a nuclear accident.

**B. Operations**

1. The primary responsibility for directing and conducting emergency operations in the plume exposure pathway EPZ rests jointly with local and State governments. During the initial period after notification of an accident, emergency actions required to protect the people in the affected area are the responsibility of the local governments concerned, although advice will be available from the State during this time. (See Figure 2.) Therefore, both local and State governments must prepare plans and response mechanisms for the plume exposure pathway EPZ.
2. The Department of Crime Control and Public Safety (DCCPS) is responsible for emergency operations conducted by the State (See Attachment 1).

3. The Director, North Carolina Division of Emergency Management (EM), is responsible for planning, organizing, directing and supervising emergency operations conducted by the State (See Figure 6).
4. The Director, EM, has designated a staff of specialists to assist in carrying out his duties. This staff is organized into a State Emergency Response Team (SERT) for which the Director serves as the leader.
5. The time required after notification to assemble SERT and establish a command post in the State Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is approximately two hours.
6. During the time SERT is being established, other necessary actions required of the State government (e.g. declaration of a State of Disaster by the Governor or establishing contact with local governments and other parties concerned) will be completed.
7. When SERT is established to the satisfaction of the SERT leader, there are two conditions under which the State will assume responsibility for directing State agency participation in emergency operations and coordinating actions involving both state and local agencies (See Figure 2, this Part). The exact time at which the State will assume direction and control is when SERT dispatches a message to each county concerned, the licensee and the State Warning Point. This message (Figure 3) states either:

**Option A**

At the request of the county or counties concerned, SERT assumes direction and control authority effective at the specified date, time and location

or;

**Option B**

A State of Disaster has been declared; SERT assumes direction and control authority effective at the specified date, time and location.

**NOTE**

**When a State of Disaster is declared by the Governor, the State has the authority to assume responsibility for directing and conducting emergency operations. This is not meant to negate local governments' continuing responsibility to protect the people prior to the establishment of SERT as described above.**

8. The State, rather than local response organizations, is principally responsible for directing and conducting emergency operations in the 50-mile ingestion exposure pathway EPZ.
9. The ingestion exposure pathway EPZ includes four counties in South Carolina: Cherokee, Chester, Lancaster and York. The responsibility for conducting emergency operations with governments in the State of South Carolina is fixed by Letter of Agreement with the State of North Carolina.
10. Duke Power Company has the primary responsibility for planning and implementing emergency measures within the boundaries of the McGuire Station, including corrective actions at the site and protective measures and aid for persons on-site. Since facility operators cannot do this alone, they must make advance arrangements with State and local organizations for special emergency assistance such as ambulance, medical, hospital, fire and police services.
11. An additional emergency activity for which Duke Power Company has primary responsibility is accident assessment. This includes prompt evaluation of any potential risk to the public health and safety, both on-site and off-site, and timely recommendations to State and local governments. After declaration of an Alert or higher emergency class, Duke Power Company will provide updates on the situation and any recommendations for protective measures at 30 to 60 minute intervals or more frequently, if necessary. This document reflects the identification and classification of accidents and the notification of off-site agencies by the facility operator as set forth in Nuclear Regulatory Commission regulation, NUREG-0654, Appendix 1.
12. Members of SERT are on call 24 hours a day.
13. Emergency communication links among State, local, and Federal agencies, and between State government and Duke Power Company are staffed 24 hours a day. (See Section VI, this part, "Emergency Communications.")
14. Warning and notification activities and access control of Lake Norman and the Catawba River within a 10-mile radius of the McGuire Plant are the responsibility of the State of North Carolina, Wildlife Resources Commission and the affected counties surrounding the boundaries of these waters.

15. In summary, this plan contains emergency procedures to be implemented throughout the EPZ. In developing the emergency response, concept of operations, two time frames were considered. During the first period, when an emergency condition exists at the power plant but is not serious enough to warrant a declaration of a State of Disaster by the Governor, the State will provide assistance to local governments in the affected area and direct the actions of State forces employed in an emergency response role. In the second period, when the emergency condition has escalated and a State of Disaster has been declared by the Governor, the State assumes responsibility for direction and control of all off-site emergency operations.

## EMERGENCY PLANNING ZONE CONCEPT

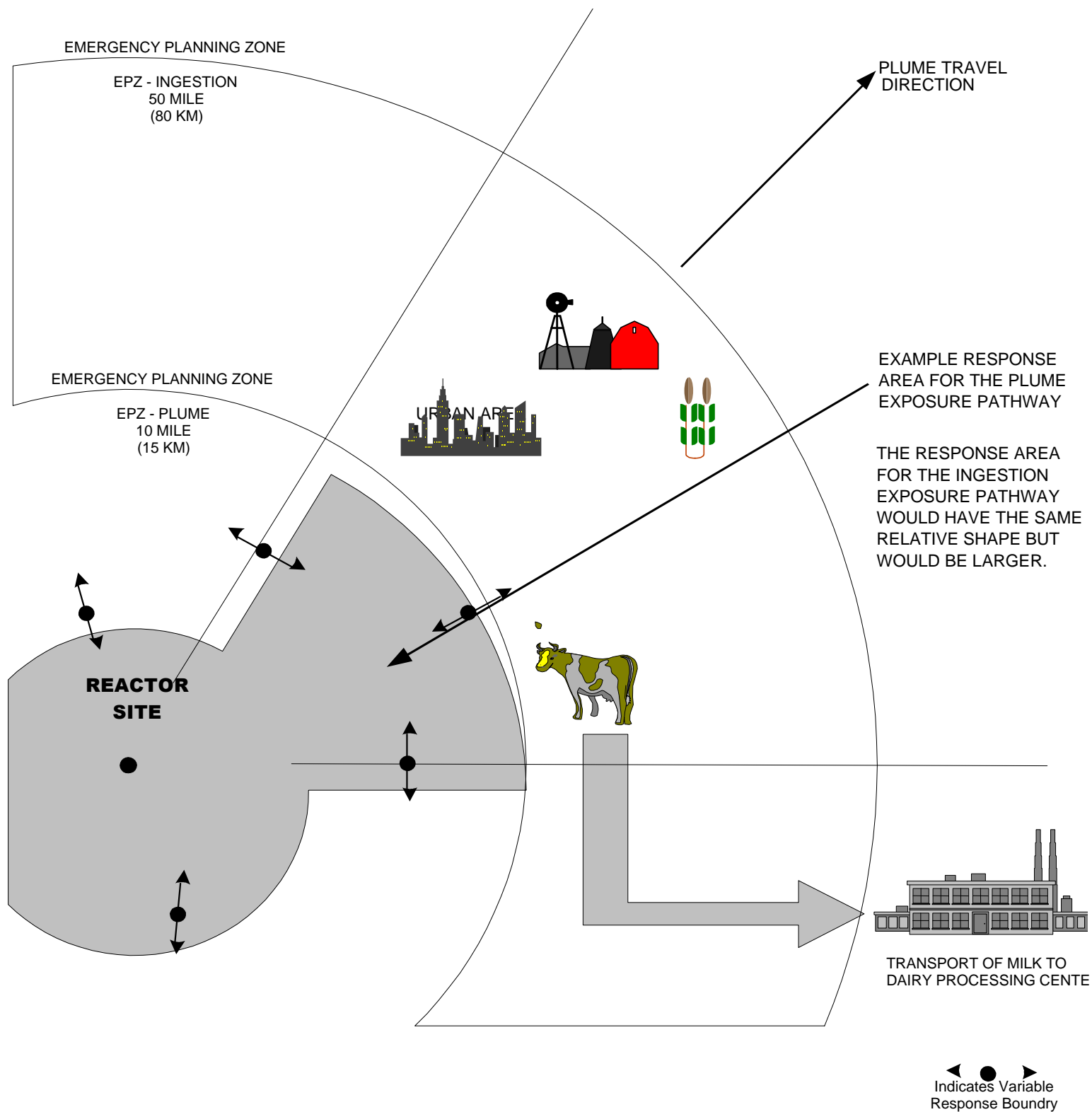


FIGURE 1

**McGuire Nuclear Power Station Emergency Response Plan**  
**PART 1 - STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA**  
**June 2001**

<b>DIRECTION AND CONTROL RESPONSIBILITIES PHASED RELATIONSHIPS AND PRIMARY INFORMATION FLOW</b>		
<b>CONDITION</b>	<b>RELATIONSHIP</b>	<b>PRIMARY INFORMATION FLOW</b>
Prior to an Emergency	State and local government have an equal and mutual responsibility to plan	As necessary between the State and local government and the Plant
Nuclear power plant accident occurs. Emergency class is declared.	Local government directs and control.  State government assist	Initial notification goes from the Plant to the State Warning Point (if activated to the State EOC) and County Warning Points.  State Warning Point or State EOC ( if activated) and County Warning Points notify key individuals.
Accident conditions at the nuclear plant escalates.	Local government directs and control.  State government assist	Plant to Government Messages:  <b>Option 1</b> - Message form the plant continues to go to State Warning and County Warning Points until directed otherwise; State EOC and Warning Point will pass messages to key individuals. ( This option should be used only when the other options are not feasible. Option 2 and 3, or a combination of the are preferred.  <b>Option 2</b> - As directed by the level of government concerned, messages from the plant go to one key individual at the State and Counties.  <b>Option 3</b> - As directed by the level of government concerned, messages from the plant go from the plant to the State EOC (SERT) and County EOCs.  <b>Option 4</b> - As directed by various government concerned, a combination of Option 1, 2, and 3.
Accident conditions at the plant escalates; local government request that the State assume Direction and Control authority and control messages dispatched	State government directs and controls  Local government assist	Messages from the plant go to SERT and County EOCs
Accident conditions at the plant escalates; State of Disaster or Emergency declared; State assumption of direction and control message dispatched.	State government directs and controls  Local government assist	Messages from the plant to go to SERT and county EOCs.

**Figure 2**

**MESSAGE FORMAT  
FOR  
STATE ASSUMPTION OF DIRECTION AND CONTROL AUTHORITY**

The following message format must be used to transfer direction and control authority from the counties concerned to the State. The message must be initiated by SERT, authorized by the SERT leader, and may be transmitted via voice means or by a method that produces a hard-copy. In either case, it must be complete.

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1. **DATE** \_\_\_\_\_ **TIME** \_\_\_\_\_

2. **FROM** \_\_\_\_\_  
(SERT LEADER)

3. **TO** \_\_\_\_\_  
(List the responsible individual in each county)

4. **SUBJECT:** STATE ASSUMPTION OF DIRECTION & CONTROL AUTHORITY.

**OPTION A** - At the request of \_\_\_\_\_ County or counties, SERT  
has been established at the State EOC, 116 West Jones Street, Raleigh N.C. SERT  
assumes direction and (Location) control authority at  
\_\_\_\_\_.  
(Time) (Date)

**OPTION B** - A State of Disaster has been declared  
by \_\_\_\_\_.  
(Whom)

for \_\_\_\_\_.  
(Area Affected)

SERT has been established at  
\_\_\_\_\_.  
(Location)

SERT assumes direction and control authority at  
\_\_\_\_\_.  
(Time) (Date)

5. Please acknowledge receipt of this message and immediately verify its contents with SERT.

**Figure 3**

### III. ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES.

This section describes the organization of and the primary responsibility for emergency response by State and local organizations and the McGuire Station. It also specifically establishes the responsibilities of various supporting organizations and provides procedures to assure that each principal response organization is staffed on a continuous basis to respond to and to augment the initial response.

#### A. Principal Response Organizations

##### 1. Local

- a. The county governments (and municipal governments in the counties) within the 10-mile EPZ are:

Catawba	Lincoln	Iredell
Gaston	Mecklenburg	

- b. The county governments (and municipal governments in the counties) within the 50-mile EPZ are:

Alexander	Davie	Stanly
Anson	Forsyth	Union
Burke	Gaston	Wilkes
Cabarrus	Iredell	Yadkin
Caldwell	Lincoln	Cherokee, S.C.
Catawba	Mecklenburg	Chester, S.C.
Cleveland	Montgomery	Lancaster, S.C.
Davidson	Rutherford	York, S.C.
	Rowan	

##### 2. State

- a. Department of Crime Control and Public Safety.
- b. Department of Environment and Natural Resources
- c. Department of Health and Human Resources.
- d. Department of Transportation.
- e. Department of Agriculture.

**3. Federal**

- a. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)
- b. Department of Energy (DOE)
- c. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- d. Department of Health and Human Services
- e. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
- f. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
- g. Department of Transportation (DOT)
- h. Department of Agriculture
- i. National Weather Service (NWS)
- j. Others as required

**4. Private Sector**

- a. Duke Power Company
- b. BellSouth Telephone Company
- c. Local independent telephone companies
- d. Local radio and television stations
- e. Private hospitals
- f. The Salvation Army
- g. The American Red Cross
- h. Volunteer organizations

**B. Responsibilities**

- 1. The Departments of Crime Control and Public Safety (DCCPS) and Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) are the two state agencies that have major responsibility for off-site response to emergencies resulting from an accident at the McGuire Station.

However, any State agency may be tasked with an emergency mission. DCCPS has the lead for direction and control, and DENR has the lead for technical assistance and expertise.

2. All departments with specific task assignments are listed in the following paragraphs. These departments will accomplish the following general tasks and any other tasks assigned by the SERT leader.
  - a. Provide personnel, equipment, and facilities.
  - b. Develop and maintain supporting plans, procedures, and alerting lists for this plan, subject to review and approval by DCCPS.
  - c. Plan and provide for the safety of employees and protection of State property in the event of an emergency.
  - d. Coordinate actions with SERT and with departments having related tasks.
  - e. Train personnel assigned for emergency tasks.
  - f. Participate in exercises to test emergency plans and procedures.
  - g. Provide liaisons to SERT and the State Emergency Operations Center (EOC) in Raleigh.

**C. North Carolina Department of Crime Control and Public Safety**

Assemble the SERT, serve as the central public information agency in disaster operations, and provide to the Governor situation reports and recommendations on: (1) activation of the National Guard; (2) activation of the Southern Mutual Radiological Assistance Plan; and (3) evacuation and subsequent reentry and recovery.

**1. Division of Emergency Management**

- a. Prepare and maintain a State Radiological Emergency Response Plan for the McGuire Station in coordination with DENR and other interested agencies.
- b. Coordinate training of local emergency workers.
- c. Activate the SERT and coordinate the State's response.

- d. Activate the State EOC in Raleigh for the SERT headquarters and maintain it on a 24-hour basis or as directed.
- e. Provide support to the SERT members in the field.
- f. Provide communications with contiguous states and the Federal government and coordinate all communications.
- g. Establish communications with local National Weather Service Office for long-range weather reports and validation of plant meteorological data.
- h. As resources allow, augment the Division of Radiation Protection (DRP) of DENR with personnel from the Radiological Emergency Preparedness Section.
- i. Arrange for a SERT REP Technical Advisor.
- j. Maintain a list of radiological laboratories.

**2. State Highway Patrol**

- a. Coordinate all law enforcement and traffic control.
- b. Operate the State Warning Point on a 24-hour basis.
- c. Provide immediate assistance to utility management and local authorities during initial onset of the emergency.
- d. Transport SERT and DRP Emergency Personnel to the scene of the emergency when directed.
- e. When necessary, establish and maintain communication links between utility management, local authorities, SERT, and the Secretary of DCCPS, or his designee.
- f. Provide communications support the SERT, including DCI terminals and operators at SERT headquarters.
- g. Provide traffic control for evacuation; in the vicinity of shelters, reroute traffic around contaminated area, and report traffic problems to the SERT.

- h. Establish security roadblocks to reroute traffic and prevent entry into contaminated zones designated by the SERT.
  - i. Maintain a log of all persons and vehicles entering and leaving a designated zone subsequent to evacuation.
  - j. Monitor evacuees and vehicles for contamination and record results.
  - k. Direct and escort contaminated persons and vehicles to designated decontamination stations.
  - l. Provide assistance to county and municipal law enforcement agencies in warning and evacuating persons in the designated zones.
  - m. During a State of Disaster, provide or coordinate all law enforcement activity necessary for the protection of life and property.
  - n. Provide security for State property, facilities and personnel.
  - o. Supervise the movement of all pedestrian and motor vehicle traffic in and adjacent to a designated zone.
  - p. Provide any service or logistical support directed by the Governor, the Secretary of DCCPS, SERT, or by the Patrol Commander or his designee, the appropriate Zone Director, or Troop Commander.
  - q. Provide a patrol car to escort the DRP mobile laboratory to the area of an accident and provide sufficient security personnel for the mobile laboratory during the emergency.
  - r. Provide a patrol car for back-up communications to each county EOC and the McGuire Plant (If necessary).
3. **North Carolina National Guard (Office of the Adjutant General)**
- a. Be prepared to provide the following aviation support when a State of Disaster has been declared:
    - (1) Short notice helicopter transportation for personnel or equipment directly involved with efforts to prevent the immediate loss of life or limb.

- (2) Aerial evacuation of personnel from threatened areas.
- (3) Emergency transportation of lifesaving supplies and equipment.

**NOTE**

**Due to lack of life support equipment on National Guard helicopters, other means of transporting patients who need such support should be considered.**

- b. Be prepared to furnish ground transportation as follows:
  - (1) Provide trucks and buses with drivers to transport individuals and groups being evacuated from contaminated or threatened areas.
  - (2) Provide trucks and drivers for transporting supplies and equipment.
  - (3) Provide trucks and drivers for hauling potable water.
- c. Provide radio equipment for use by National Guard SERT Representatives.
- d. Provide equipment and personnel to conduct search and rescue missions.
- e. Provide equipment and personnel to establish and operate field kitchens for mass feeding.
- f. Assist in decontamination as follows:
  - (1) Provide personnel to operate portable showers.
  - (2) Provide personnel and equipment to assist in decontamination of equipment, roads, and structures.
  - (3) Assist in operating decontamination points as required.
- g. Protect public and private property.
- h. Provide assistance for traffic control and law enforcement during evacuation and reentry phases of an emergency operation.
- i. Provide emergency medical assistance.

- j. Make armories and other National Guard facilities available for use as shelters or other support functions when not required for National Guard use.
- k. Provide generators and light sets as required.
- l. Provide wreckers to support evacuation.
- m. Be prepared to provide other support as required.
- n. Manage radiation exposure of National Guard personnel and maintain exposure records.

**4. Civil Air Patrol**

Provide volunteers for:

- a. Aerial courier and messenger service.
- b. Light transport flights for movement of personnel and supplies.
- c. Fixed, mobile, and airborne communications.
- d. Ground, mobile, and air radiological monitoring support.
- e. Search and rescue missions.

**5. Alcohol Law Enforcement**

- a. Detect violations of alcohol control laws.
- b. Provide law enforcement as directed.
- c. Assist in search and rescue.
- d. Provide any other services as directed.

**D. North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources**

**1. Division of Radiation Protection (DRP)**

- a. Determine the severity level of radiation release and report level to the SERT.

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- b. Dispatch DRP Emergency Personnel to the incident area as appropriate.
- c. Establish and supervise a system for radiological monitoring, excluding the monitoring of vehicles and people during evacuation.
- d. Designate a representative to the SERT to coordinate technical activities.
- e. Assume control of all off-site radiation- related technical activities in the recovery operation.
- f. Recommend protective measures for the public and emergency workers.
- g. Recommend measures to control the spread of radioactivity.
- h. Determine the types of radiological technical expertise required from Federal, State, and local agencies, and private organizations and request their assistance through the SERT.
- i. Arrange with public and private agencies to provide back-up support for monitoring and laboratory analysis. Assist EM in maintaining a list of radiological laboratories.
- j. Provide radiological technical direction to other agencies.
- k. Establish radiological safety criteria for recovery.
- l. Make recommendations for protective actions, evacuation, reentry, and recovery.
- m. Review recommendations for protective actions from the McGuire Station.
- n. Monitor the procurement, distribution and storage of thermoluminescent dosimeters (TLDs).
- o. Supervise the collection, readout, and badge charge-out for the TLD Program. Analyze and maintain complete dosimetry records for the TLD Program.

- p. Identify fixed and supporting medical care facilities willing to accept and able to treat suspected or actual radiation contaminated victims.
- q. Serve as lead agency for radiological damage assessment for land, crops, livestock, and other personal property.
- r. Recommend location of available field meteorological stations in the vicinity of the McGuire Station.
- s. Coordinate decontamination and waste disposal activities.
- t. Develop a medical response plan for off-site consequences of nuclear emergencies.
- u. Develop a system for follow-up of individuals exposed to radiation. Information such as location at time of emergency, radiation dose, contamination, treatment, and release status will be recorded.
- v. Develop and maintain a list of qualified radiological medical consultants who if required, can assist State and local medical authorities.

**2. Division of Environmental Health**

- a. Collect milk samples for radiological analysis as in coordination with DRP. Embargo contaminated milk where required.
- b. Provide liaison with local health departments, and provide assistance and consultation as needed.

**3. Division of Water Quality & Division of Water Resources**

- a. Notify and update local water supply operations on the status of hazardous situations.
- b. Order local water supply plants to cease operations and close intake systems where deemed necessary.
- c. Provide for the mobile water treatment plant (Water Boy) where necessary.

- d. Coordinate requests for emergency drinking water and provide technical assistance when requested for the treatment and distribution of emergency drinking water.
- e. Provide technical assistance and supervision to local public water supply operations.
- f. At the request of the owners, provide technical assistance for water supplies serving more than 15 connections or 25 people.

**4. Division of Solid Waste Management**

- a. Coordinate with DRP the removal of radiologically contaminated materials.
- b. Coordinate with DRP specifications and design criteria for temporary disposal sites.
- c. Provide liaison with local health departments having solid wastes responsibilities for construction of temporary storage sites.
- d. Prior to the emergency, identify temporary storage sites for contaminated material.
- e. Locate and arrange for the provision of solid wastes disposal equipment.
- f. When directed, dispatch State or regional personnel to the SERT headquarters immediately.

**5. Division of Forest Resources**

- a. Provide equipment and personnel for decontamination operations, including earth moving and washdown.
- b. Provide air and land transportation.
- c. Provide local area communications.
- d. Provide emergency feeding.
- e. Act as guides in forest areas.
- f. Provide local weather measuring team.

**6. Division of Parks and Recreation**

- a. Monitor departmental facilities.
- b. Provide equipment and personnel to assist in control activities in or near State parks.
- c. Regulate or prohibit entry into and use of contaminated State parks.
- d. Provide living area for evacuees and emergency workers.
- e. Act as guides in State park areas.
- f. Provide assembly areas for equipment and personnel.
- g. Provide transportation and communications in State park areas.

**7. Division of Environmental Management**

- a. Assist in technical decision to prohibit use of water sources.
- b. Halt or restrict the use of non-drinking water as deemed necessary.
- c. Consult with the Public Water Supply Section, Division of Environmental Health on restrictions placed on the use of public drinking water.
- d. Facilitate the collection of water samples for radiological analysis in coordination with DRP.

**E. North Carolina Department of Agriculture**

**1. Food and Drug Protection**

- a. Restrict the sale, production, distribution and warehousing of livestock, produce, and processed food products, as necessary.
- b. Provide radiological sampling support in coordination with DRP.

2. **Food Distribution** Provide food commodities for evacuees when directed.
3. **Livestock Feed** Locate and report sources of uncontaminated feed for livestock.

F. **North Carolina Department of Justice**

1. **State Bureau of Investigation (SBI)** Investigate violations of North Carolina Criminal Code and assist other law enforcement agencies.
2. **Division of Criminal Information (DCI)** Provide terminal equipment and operators to the State EOC and terminal equipment to the SERT for use during emergencies.

G. **Department of Health and Human Resources**

1. **Division of Adult Health Services** Coordinate all public health functions including the potassium iodide program. (See Part 1, Section IV E.)
2. **Division of Laboratory** Provide laboratory evaluation of suspected radioactive samples of all types, utilizing, if necessary, back-up facilities at North Carolina State University and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.
3. **Division of Social Services**
  - a. Coordinate overall shelter operations to support county shelter management.
  - b. Coordinate shelter operations at designated shelters and support the American National Red Cross in shelter management.
4. **Division of Mental Health, Developmental Disability and Substance Abuse Services**
  - a. Provide mental health and crisis counseling.
  - b. Provide medical support and inpatient services as a secondary role.

**3. Division of Facility Services, Emergency Medical Services Section**

- a. Provide training programs for medical support personnel to care for off-site victims in cooperation with the Division of Emergency Management.
- b. Coordinate emergency medical services at radiation accident sites and shelters.
- c. Provide technical information on available emergency medical personnel.
- d. Provide radiation safety training assistance to emergency medical personnel through existing Emergency Medical Training programs.
- e. Develop plans to marshal ambulance and rescue resources.
- f. Coordinate rescue resources with Fire and Rescue Service Division, Department of Insurance, as per Standard Operating Procedure for Resource Management in support of State Emergency Response.

**H. North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission**

- 1. Assist DRP with the collection of specimens of local fish and wildlife, if requested.
- 2. Close contaminated areas to the taking of game fish and wildlife.
- 3. Embargo both processed and unprocessed fish, if necessary, under authority delegated by the Department of Agriculture.
- 4. Act as guides in woodland areas.
- 5. Perform law enforcement assistance as directed.
- 6. Provide air, water, and land transportation and assist in rescue.
- 7. Provide local area radio communications.
- 8. Provide consultation in wildlife management and biology.

9. Collect, or otherwise control, the migration of migratory forms of game fish and wildlife, if necessary.
10. Coordinate with the Charlotte/Mecklenburg Police Department, Airborne Division on notifying boaters to leave Lake Norman and the Catawba River.

**I. North Carolina Department of Correction**

**1. Prisons Division**

- a. Provide transportation, uniformed personnel, and services, to include law enforcement, as directed.
- b. Provide food service support by preparing and delivering food to the designated shelters and EOC's as necessary.
- c. Provide a plan for evacuating or otherwise protecting inmates and employees in the evacuation zone.
- d. Provide within available stocks, clothing and towels to support decontamination actions at designated shelters.

2. **Correctional Enterprises** Provide containers (drums) for packaging contaminated material.

**J. North Carolina Department of Transportation**

**1. Division of Highways**

- a. Erect and maintain signs, lights, barricades or other traffic control devices needed to maintain or control traffic along the affected routes or detour routes.
- b. Continuously evaluate and report road conditions to the SERT.
- c. Upon request, provide vehicles for the movement of personnel.
- d. Provide radio communications support.
- e. Upon request, assist in the identification, containment, or removal of hazardous materials and of evacuation of

impediments such as snow and sleet, or facilitate locating and coordination of construction equipment.

**2. Division of Motor Vehicles, License and Theft Section**

- a. In coordination with the State Highway Patrol, regulate traffic on affected highways.
- b. Continuously evaluate and report road conditions to the SERT.

**K. North Carolina Department of Insurance**

- 1. Coordinate fire and rescue service support and resources with Emergency Medical Services, Department of Environment, Health and Natural Resources, as per Standard Operation Procedures for Resource Management in Support of State Emergency Response.
- 2. Provide damage assessment support.

**L. North Carolina Department of Administration**

- 1. Provide purchase and contract support for procurement of emergency supplies and equipment.
- 2. Operate State telephone exchange on a 24-hour basis upon activation of State EOC.

**M. Local Government, County Boards of Commissioners, and City Councils**

- 1. Protect the local population prior to the establishment of the SERT.
- 2. Assist in the execution of this plan on order of the Governor or his representatives.
- 3. Develop supporting plans, procedures and checklists.
- 4. Provide county level management of shelter operations. (For the specific location and capacity of individual county shelters, see PARTS 2 through 7.)

N. **The American National Red Cross**

1. Provide emergency mass care and shelter management assistance.
2. Provide assistance to individual families.
3. Augment local medical personnel and equipment.

O. **The Salvation Army**

1. Assist in individual and mass feeding.
2. Provide clothing, food, furniture, and household supplies.

P. **Hospitals** Provide emergency treatment of radiation injuries.

Q. **North Carolina Association of Rescue Squads** Coordinate rescue resources with the Office of Emergency Medical Services, Division of Human Resources and the Division of Fire and Rescue Services, Department of Insurance.

R. **Private Businesses, Industries and Electric Utility Companies**  
Develop emergency plans as required to support their particular type of business or industrial operation.

S. **Federal Government**

1. **Southern Interstate Nuclear Compact.** Provide by agreement through the Southern Mutual Radiation Assistance Plan, personnel, equipment, laboratory analysis, and other resources for radiological emergencies outside the State's capabilities or for accidents occurring near mutual borders.
2. **Savannah River Operations Office, U.S. Department of Energy.** Develop, maintain, and implement the Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Plan (FRMAP). This plan provides for communications, monitoring, consultation, and access to Federal resources, including aerial radiological measurement and monitoring.
3. **U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Region 2**
  - a. Provide direct consultation.

- b. Arrange for medical assistance in cases of radiation overexposure incidents.
4. **National Weather Service, U.S. Department of Commerce.** Provide current and long-range meteorological data and access to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) tone alert radio system as required.

**T. Coordinating Instructions**

1. Management of the tasks to be undertaken during the conduct of emergency operations will require the resources and efforts of more than one government agency.
2. Some tasks may require the efforts of various combinations of Federal, State, and local agencies.
3. Some State agencies have the resources and the capability to accomplish the same task.
4. To attempt to fix responsibility for a single task with one agency of government in a pre-determined manner would deny the SERT leader the flexibility required to respond to a situation which could (and probably would) be changing continually.
5. State agency heads, division directors, section chiefs, and other supervisors are responsible for preparing their organizations to accept the role of "lead agency." This responsibility includes planning, organizing, coordinating, and directing the accomplishment of an assigned task or function, when so directed by the SERT leader.

**U. Primary and Support Responsibility Summary.**

1. The basic organizational units and responsible individuals for North Carolina State Government are:

<u>Government Entity</u>	<u>Title of Key Individual</u>
Department	Secretary
Division	Director
Section	Chief
Branch	Head

2. Figure 4 lists the major functions associated with emergency operations, the major response organizations, and the level of

responsibility for the function. The ranking member of the unit of government participating in or performing the special function is responsible for organizing, training, equipping, committing, and controlling personnel for emergency response.

3. The fact that a unit of government (or Key individual) is assigned primary responsibility for a specific function does not necessarily mean that the unit possesses the required capability to perform all tasks included in the function. The term "primary responsibility" is intended to mean "responsible for carrying out the function or seeing that it is carried out." Personnel with primary and support responsibilities are to be employed in a cohesive manner under the direction of the individual in charge of the unit with primary responsibility.
4. The policy development and major decision-making elements of the direction and control function are carried out as prescribed by the Governor.
5. The overall operational elements of the direction and control function are the responsibility of the Secretary of DCCPS. The Secretary has delegated to the Director, EM, the authority to act in his behalf in all matters related to and dealing with the operational aspects of command and control in the conduct of emergency response actions.
6. The Director, EM, utilizes the SERT for overall command and control and other functions for which DCCPS is primarily or secondarily responsible.
7. The SERT is available and on call 24 hours a day.
8. Although Figure 4, this Part, lists major functions and responsibility assignments, these are not intended to be all inclusive, but rather to summarize the operational concept employed. All government agencies will examine their capabilities to support this plan's concept of operations and be prepared to perform other unspecified tasks.
9. Figure 5 through 7, this Part, illustrates the direction, control and coordination relationships among the various response organizations.

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**PRIMARY AND SUPPORT RESPONSIBILITY SUMMARY**

<b><u>FUNCTION</u></b>	<b><u>ORGANIZATION</u></b>	<b><u>RESPONSIBILITY</u></b>	
		<b><u>PRIMARY</u></b>	<b><u>SUPPORT</u></b>
Command and Control	Dept. of Crime Control and Public Safety	X	
Warning	Dept. of Crime Control and Public Safety	X	
	Dept. of Environment and Natural Resources		X
	National Weather Service		X
	Radio and television stations serving the EPZ		X
	County and municipal governments in the EPZ.		X
Notification Communications	Dept. of Crime Control and Public Safety	X	
	National Weather Service		X
	BellSouth Telephone Co.		X
	Duke Power Company		X
Emergency Public Information	Dept. of Crime Control and Public Safety	X	
	Duke Power Company		X
	National Weather Service		X
	County and municipal governments in the EPZ		X
	Radio and television stations serving in EPZ		X
	Local newspapers		X
Accident Assessment	Dept. of Environment and Natural Resources	X	
	Duke Power Company		X
	Dept. of Crime Control and Public Safety		X
	U.S. Dept. of Energy (IRAP)		X
	Southern Emergency Response Council (SMRAP)		X
	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency		X
	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission		X
Public Health and Sanitation	Dept. of Environment and Natural Resources	X	
	County health departments in the EPZ		X
	U.S. Dept. Health and Human Resources		X
Social Services	Dept. of Health and Human Resources	X	
	County social services organizations in the EPZ		X
	Red Cross		X
	Salvation Army		X
Fire and Rescue	Dept. of Crime Control and Public Safety	X	
	Dept. of Transportation		X
	Dept. of Health and Human Resources		X
	Dept. of Insurance		X
	Local government fire and rescue units serving the EPZ		X
	Volunteer fire and rescue organizations serving the EPZ		X

**Figure 4**

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<b><u>FUNCTION</u></b>	<b><u>ORGANIZATION</u></b>	<b><u>RESPONSIBILITY</u></b>	
		<b><u>PRIMARY</u></b>	<b><u>SUPPORT</u></b>
Traffic Control	Dept. of Crime Control and Public Safety	X	
	Dept. of Transportation		X
	County sheriff's depts. in the EPZ		X
	Municipal police depts. in the EPZ		X
Emergency Medical Service	Dept. of Health & Human Resources	X	
	N.C. Assoc. of Rescue Squads		X
	Rescue organizations in the EPZ		X
	Ambulance providers serving in the EPZ		X
	Hospitals in the EPZ		X
Law Enforcement	Dept. of Crime Control and Public Safety	X	
	Dept. of Justice		X
	Dept. of Environment and Natural Resources		X
	County sheriff's depts. in the EPZ		X
	Municipal police depts. in the EPZ		X
Transportation	Dept. of Crime Control and Public Safety	X	
	Dept. of Correction		X
	Dept. of Transportation		X
	Dept. of Environment and Natural Resources		X
	Public school transportation systems in the EPZ		X
Protective Response	Dept. of Crime Control and Public Safety	X	
	Dept. of Environment & Natural Resources		X
	Dept. of Agriculture		X
	Dept. of Transportation		X
	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission		X
	U.S. Dept. of Agriculture		X
	U.S. Dept. of Energy		X
	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency		X
	Emergency Service providers in the EPZ		X
	National Weather Service		X
	Radio and television stations serving the EPZ		X
Radiological Exposure Control	Dept. of Environment and Natural Resources	X	
	Dept. of Crime Control and Public Safety		X
	Dept. of Agriculture		X
	Dept. of Transportation		X

**Figure 4 (Continued)**

## State Direction, Control and Coordination Relationships

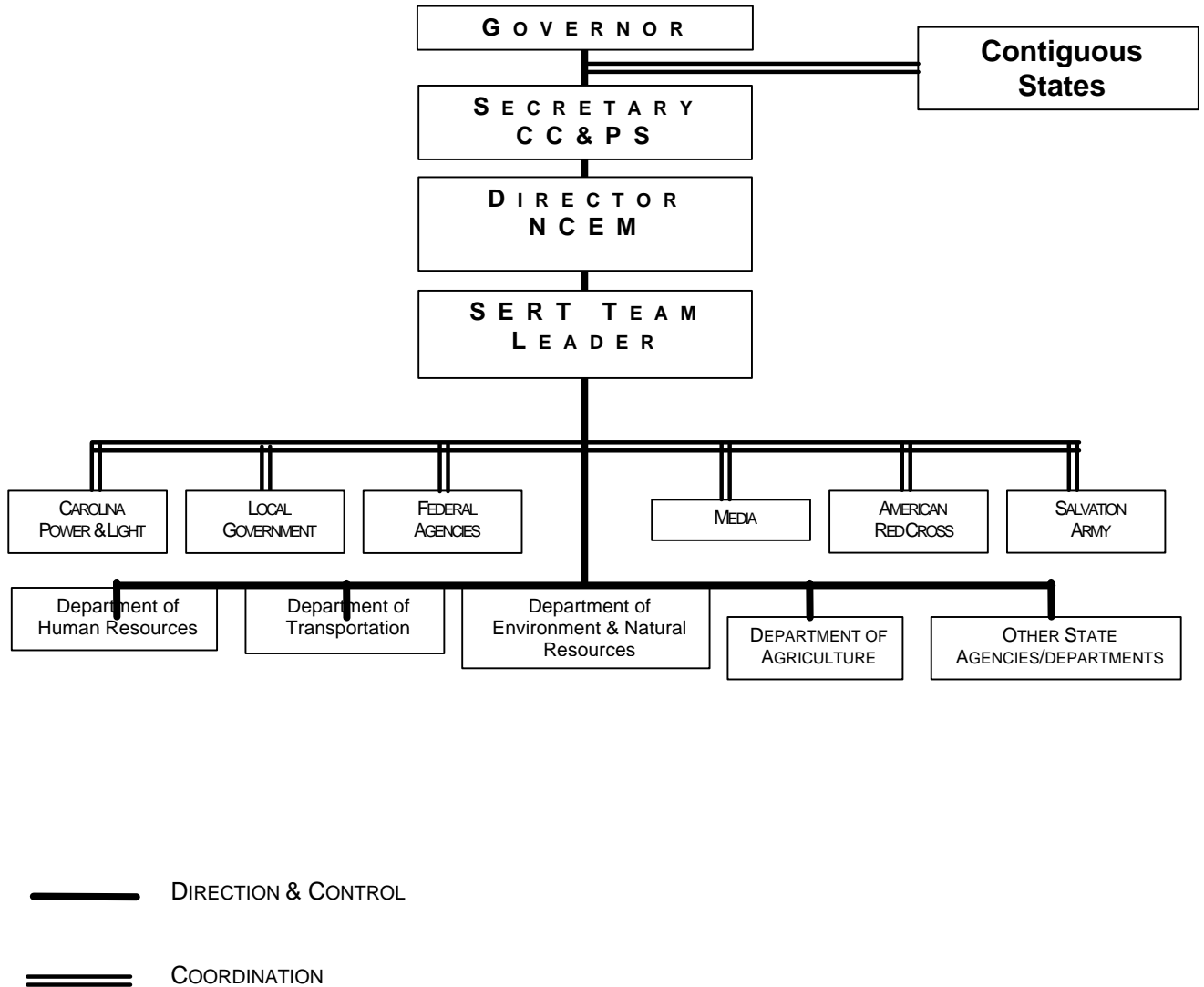


Figure 5

## State-Federal Coordination

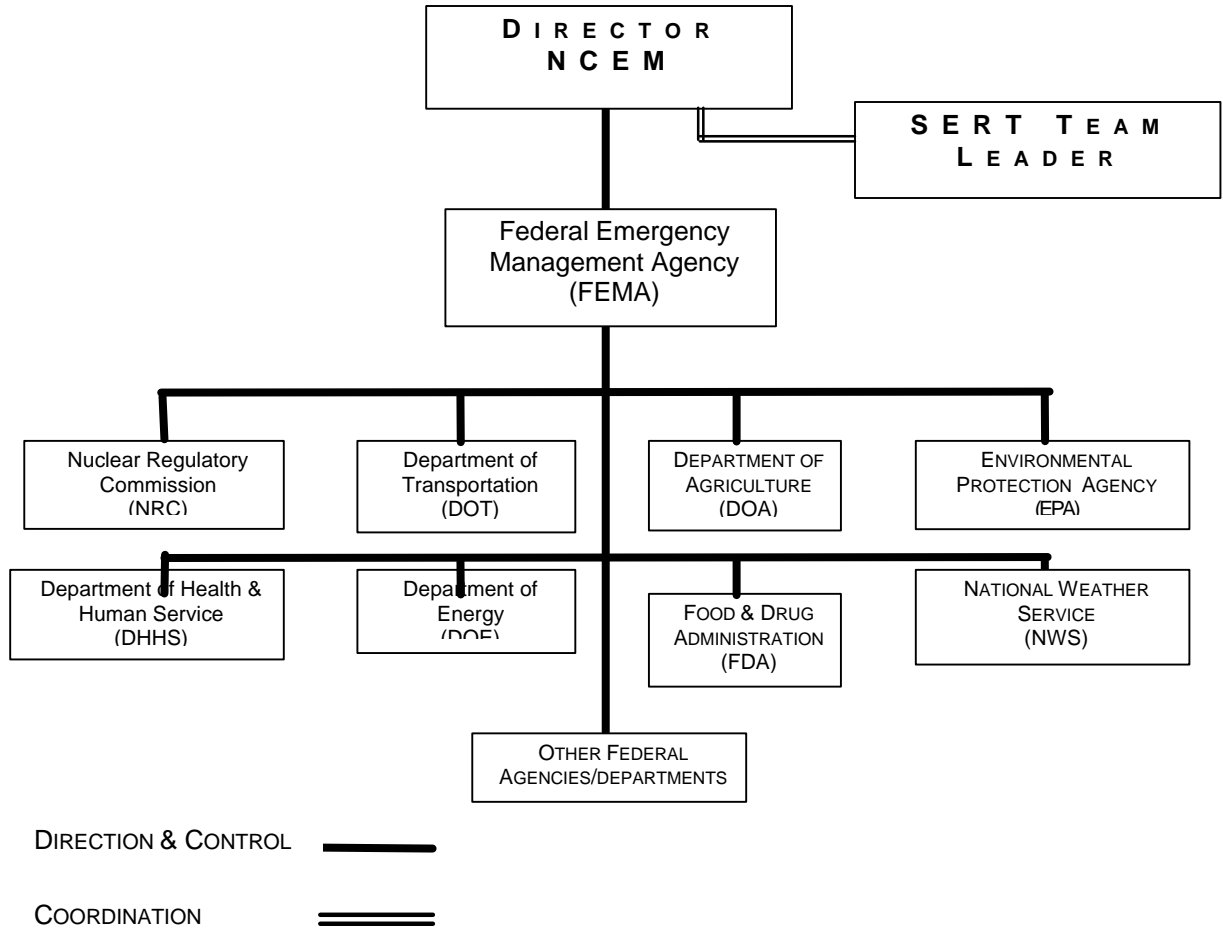


Figure 6

## State Emergency Response Team (SERT)

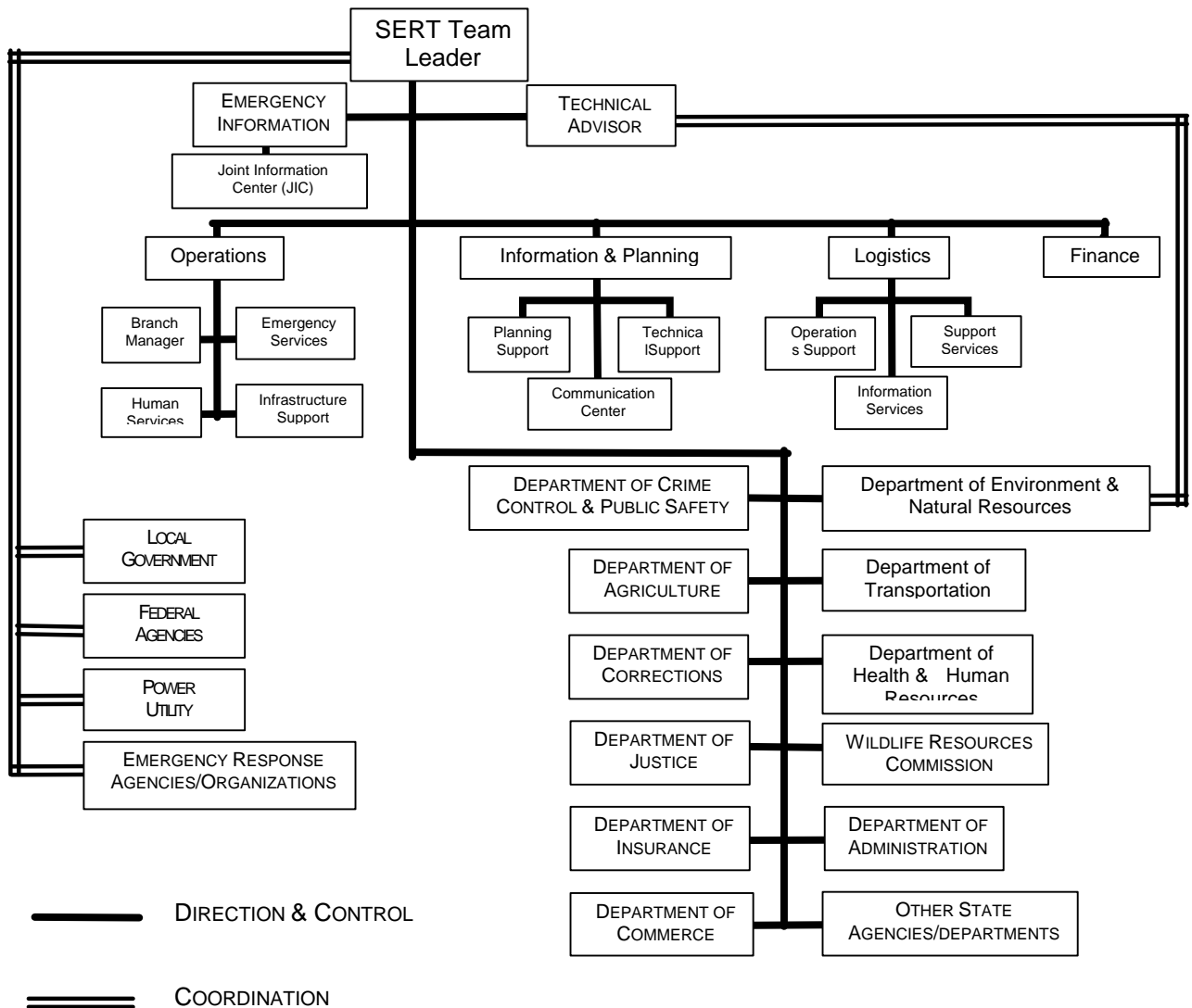


Figure 7

#### IV. EXECUTION PROCEDURES AND METHODOLOGY

##### A. Emergency Classification System

1. The emergency classification and action level scheme used in this plan is consistent with that established by NUREG-0654.
2. This system is used by both State and local governments and by the McGuire Plant. State and local governments will rely on information and recommendations provided by the McGuire Plant for determination of minimum initial off-site response measures.
3. The four classes of emergencies are:

Unusual Event  
Alert  
Site Area Emergency  
General Emergency

##### 4. Rationale for Emergency Classification

- a. The rationale for the Unusual Event and Alert Classes is to provide early and prompt notification of minor events which could lead to more serious conditions or consequences. A gradation is provided to assure full response preparations for more serious indicators.
  - b. The Site Area Emergency Class reflects conditions where some significant releases are likely or are occurring, but current information does not indicate core melting. In this situation, full mobilization of emergency personnel in the near site environs is indicated and monitoring teams and associated communications are dispatched.
  - c. The General Emergency Class involves actual or imminent substantial core degradation or melting with the potential for loss of containment. The immediate action for this class is sheltering (staying inside) rather than evacuation until an assessment can be made that (1) an evacuation is indicated and (2) an evacuation, if indicated, can be completed prior to significant release and arrival of radioactive material in the affected areas.
5. Classification of emergency events are based on certain key plant parameters indicating jeopardy or failure of three (3) fission

product barriers: 1) fuel cladding; 2) reactor coolant system pressure boundary; and 3) containment. The challenge or breach of any two (2) barriers would be classified as a Site Area Emergency, and the challenge or breach of all three barriers is a General Emergency. This classification system is further complemented by also evaluating and classifying emergency conditions based on the severity of events not related to failure of one (1) or more fission product barriers, but which in other ways threaten the status of a safe plant operation.

5. Examples of actions taken by the licensee, state and local organizations for the four emergency classes are illustrated in Figure 8.

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<b>UNUSUAL EVENT</b>		
<b>CLASS</b>	<b>LICENSEE ACTIONS</b>	<b>STATE/LOCAL OFF SITE AUTHORITY ACTIONS</b>
<p><u>Description</u></p> <p>Unusual events are in process or have occurred which indicate a potential degradation of the level of safety of the plant. No releases of radioactive material requiring off-site response or monitoring are expected unless further degradation of safety system occurs.</p> <p><u>Purpose</u></p> <p>Purpose of off-site notification is to (1) assure that the first step in any response later found to be necessary has been carried out, (2) bring the operating staff to a state of readiness, and (3) provide systematic handling of unusual events information and decision making.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Promptly inform State and/or local off-site authorities of nature of unusual condition as soon as discovered.</li> <li>2. Augment on-shift resources as needed.</li> <li>3. Assess and respond.</li> <li>4. Escalate to a more severe class, if appropriate</li> </ol> <p>or</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. Closeout with verbal summary to off-site authorities; followed by written summary within 24 working hours.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide fire or security assistance if requested.</li> <li>2. Escalate to a more severe class, if appropriate.</li> <li>3. Alert to stand by status key emergency personnel.</li> <li>4. Stand by until verbal closeout.</li> </ol>
<b>ALERT</b>		
<p><u>Description</u></p> <p>Events are in process or have occurred which involve an actual or potential substantial degradation of the level of safety of the site. Any releases expected to be limited to small fractions of the EPA Protective Action Guideline exposure levels.</p> <p><u>Purpose</u></p> <p>Purpose of off-site alert is to (1) assure that emergency personnel are readily available to respond if the situation becomes more serious or to monitoring if required, and (2) provide off-site authorities current status information.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Promptly inform State/Local authorities of alert status and reason for alert as soon as discovered.</li> <li>2. Augment resources and activate on-site Technical Support Center and on-site Operational Support Center. Activate EOF if recommended by site.</li> <li>3. Assess and respond.</li> <li>4. Dispatch on-site monitoring teams and associated communications.</li> <li>5. Provide periodic plant status updated to off-site authorities.</li> <li>6. Provide periodic meteorological and, if any releases are occurring dose estimates for actual releases.</li> <li>7. Escalate to a more severe class, if appropriate.</li> <li>8. Close out or recommend reduction in emergency class by verbal summary to off-site authorities followed by written summary within 8 hours of closeout or class reduction.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide fire or security assistance if requested.</li> <li>2. Bring EAS to stand by status.</li> <li>3. Alert key emergency personnel and bring emergency operations centers to at least stand by status.</li> <li>4. Escalate to a more severe class, if appropriate.</li> <li>5. Maintain alert status until verbal close out or reduction of emergency class.</li> </ol>

**Figure 8.**

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<b>SITE AREA EMERGENCY</b>		
<b>CLASS</b>	<b>LICENSEE ACTIONS</b>	<b>STATE/LOCAL OFF SITE AUTHORITIES ACTIONS</b>
<p><u>Description</u></p> <p>Events are in process or have occurred which involve actual or likely major failures of site functions needed for protection of the public. Any releases not expected to exceed EPA Protective Action Guideline exposure levels except near site boundary.</p> <p><u>Purpose</u></p> <p>Purpose of the Site Area Emergency declaration is to (1) assure that response centers are manned, (2) assure that monitoring teams are dispatched, (3) assure that personnel required for evacuation of near-site areas are at duty stations if situation becomes more serious, (4) provide consultation with off-site authorities, and (5) provide updates for the public through off-site authorities.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Promptly inform State/Local off-site authorities of Site Area Emergency status and reason for emergency as soon as discovered.</li> <li>2. Augment resources by activating on-site Technical Support Center, on-site Operational Support Center, and Emergency Operations Facility.</li> <li>3. Assess and respond.</li> <li>4. Dispatch on-site and off-site monitor teams and associated communications.</li> <li>5. Dedicate an individual for plant status updates to off-site authorities and periodic press briefings.</li> <li>6. Make senior technical and management staff on-site available for consultation with NRC and State on a periodic basis.</li> <li>7. Provide meteorological and dose estimates to off-site authorities for actual releases via a dedicated individual or automated data transmission.</li> <li>8. Provide release and dose projections based on available plant condition information and foreseeable contingencies.</li> <li>9. Escalate to General Emergency class, if appropriate, or</li> <li>10. Close out or recommend reduction in emergency class by briefing of off-site authorities at EOF and by phone, followed by written summary within 8 hours of closeout or class reduction.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Activate public notification system.</li> <li>2. Provide public within about 10 miles periodic updates on emergency status.</li> <li>3. Augment resources as needed.</li> <li>4. Dispatch key emergency personnel and associated communications.</li> <li>5. Alert to standby status other emergency personnel (e.g., those needed for evacuation) and dispatch personnel to near-site duty stations.</li> <li>6. Provide off-site monitoring results to licensee, DOE, and others and jointly assess them.</li> <li>7. Continuously assess information from licensee and off-site monitoring with regard to changes to protective actions already initiated for public and mobilizing evacuation resources.</li> <li>8. Recommend placing milk animals within 2 miles on stored feed and assess need to extend distance.</li> <li>9. Provide press briefing with licensee.</li> <li>10. Escalate to General Emergency class, if appropriate.</li> <li>11. Maintain Site Area Emergency status until closeout or reduction of emergency class.</li> </ol>

**Figure 8 (Continued)**

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<b>GENERAL EMERGENCY</b>		
<b>CLASS</b>	<b>LICENSEE ACTIONS</b>	<b>STATE/LOCAL OFF-SITE AUTHORITIES ACTIONS</b>
<p><u>Description</u></p> <p>Events are in process or have occurred which involve actual or imminent substantial core degradation or melting with potential for loss of containment integrity. Releases can be reasonably expected to exceed EPA Protective Action Guidelines exposure levels off-site for more than the immediate site area.</p> <p><u>Purpose</u></p> <p>Purpose of the General Emergency declaration is to (1) initiate predetermined protective actions for the public, (2) provide continuous assessment of information from licensee and off-site organization measurements, (3) initiate additional measures as indicated by actual or potential releases, (4) provide consultation with off-site authorities and (5) provide updates for the public through off-site authorities.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Promptly inform State/Local off-site authorities of General Emergency status and reason for emergency as soon as discovered (Parallel notification of State/Local)</li> <li>2. Recommend sheltering for 2 mile radius and 5 miles downwind and assess need to extend distances. Consider advisability of evacuation (projected time available vs. Estimated evacuation times)</li> <li>3. Augment resources of activating on-site Technical Support Center, on-site Operational Support Center and Emergency Operations Center.</li> <li>4. Assess and respond.</li> <li>5. Dispatch on-site and off-site monitoring teams and associated communications.</li> <li>6. Dedicate an individual for plant status updates to off-site authorities and periodic press briefings.</li> <li>7. Make senior technical and management staff on-site available for consultation with NRC and State on a periodic basis.</li> <li>8. Provide meteorological and dose estimates to off-site authorities for actual releases via a dedicated individual or automated data transmission.</li> <li>9. Provide release and dose projections based on available plant condition information on foreseeable contingencies.</li> <li>10. Close out or recommend reduction of emergency class by briefing of off-site authorities at EOF and by phone, followed by written summary within 8 hours of closeout or class reduction.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Activate immediate public notification of emergency status and provide periodic public updates.</li> <li>2. Augment resources as needed.</li> <li>3. Dispatch key emergency personnel and associated communications.</li> <li>4. Dispatch other emergency personnel to duty stations within 5 mile radius and alert all others to stand by status.</li> <li>5. Provide off-site monitoring results to licensee, DOE and others and jointly assess them.</li> <li>6. Continuously assess information from licensee and off-site monitoring with regard to changes to protective actions already initiated for public and mobilizing evacuation resources.</li> <li>7. For actual or projected severe core damage accidents or loss of control of facility, recommend evacuation for 2 mile radius and 5 miles downwind (unless conditions make evacuation dangerous) and assess need to extend distances. Advise the remainder of plume EPZ to go indoors and listen to Emergency Alert System Messages.</li> <li>8. Recommend placing milk animals within 10 miles on stored feed and assess need to extend distance.</li> <li>9. Provide press briefings, perhaps with licensee.</li> <li>10. Maintain General Emergency status until closeout or reduction of emergency class.</li> </ol>

**Figure 8 (Continued)**

B. **Warning and Notification Methods and Procedures**

1. The following procedures will be used for the notification of State response organizations by the McGuire Station and for the notification of emergency personnel by the response organizations.
2. The system to provide early warning and clear instruction to the populace within the plume exposure pathway EPZ is described in Annex C and in PARTS 2 through 7.
3. The initial notification and follow-up messages of any one of the four classes of an emergency action level (Unusual Event, Alert, Site Area Emergency, General Emergency) are transmitted from the McGuire Station control room to the State Warning Point, to the Warning Points in Catawba, Gaston, Iredell, Lincoln, Mecklenburg and Cabarrus counties.
4. Selective Signaling System lines are to be used to transmit the initial and follow-up notifications from the plant to the State and county Warning Points. The back-up means of communication will be commercial telephone. A tertiary means of communication will be voice radio.
5. Messages received must be authenticated by either one of the following methods:
  - a. The telecommunicator at the State Warning Point verifies that the code word transmitted is on the list of authenticator code words.
  - b. Upon completion of the call, the telecommunicator calls back to the McGuire Station to verify that the report is authentic.
6. The telecommunicator determines the method of authentication. If transmitted by radio, the message must be authenticated by code word.
7. The message format for reporting an emergency situation to the State and County Warning Points is in Annex F. The same format will be used for initial and follow-up messages.

8. Coordinating Instructions.
  - a. The telecommunicator at the State Warning Point is to complete the warning message form at the time the report is being transmitted.
  - b. North Carolina EM is responsible for supplying the Warning Points and the McGuire Station with the code word authenticator list with the effective dates clearly noted.
  - c. The individual in charge of the operation of the State Warning Point is responsible for making immediately available to all their telecommunicators/dispatchers the list of authenticator codes.
9. Notifying, Alerting, and Mobilizing County Emergency Response Personnel.
  - a. The detailed procedures for notifying and mobilizing emergency response personnel in the counties are described in PARTS 2 through 7.
  - b. The situation and class of emergency action will determine the response of the affected counties. Actions necessary to protect the people in the affected areas will be the responsibility of the county governments until the State assumes direction and control responsibilities.
10. Notifying, Alerting, and Mobilizing State Emergency Response Personnel.
  - a. When notification of any one of the four classes of an emergency action level is received at the State Warning Point, the telecommunicator on duty notifies a member of DRP and the Director, EM (or the individual who is on call).
  - b. Upon notification, DRP takes the following actions:
    - (1) Contact the McGuire Station to verify the message and to obtain a first hand report of the actual situation and the actions being taken by Duke Power Company to bring the problem under control. The report will also include any predictions, estimates and forecasts of the effects the problem may have on the public and the environment, the areas that are or could be affected,

and recommended protective actions that should be taken.

- (2) Analyze the information received from the McGuire Station and report the results to the Director, EM, along with recommendations for consideration.
- c. The Director, EM, will take such actions to assure the appropriate emergency response. Some potential actions are:
  - (1) Request DRP activate its response organization.
  - (2) Notify key members of the SERT to assemble.
  - (3) Activate the State EOC.
  - (4) Inform officials of higher levels of government of the situation.
  - (5) Release appropriate statements to the media.
  - (6) Take any other actions necessary to cope with the emergency.
11. Procedures have been developed to disseminate information concerning emergency conditions, instructions to be followed and protective actions to be taken by people within about a 10-mile radius of the McGuire Plant. The system and procedures are described in Section IV.D, (this Part), Annexes C and F, and in PARTS 2 through 7.
12. Messages for the public concerning specific protective actions, such as sheltering and evacuation are contained in Annex D.
13. Organizations within PARTS 2 through 7 of this plan tasked with zone warning responsibilities will be given the additional responsibility of identifying within their zone all hearing impaired households and provide "knock-on-the-door" type notification to meet the warning needs of this special group of people.
14. If the SERT has assumed direction and control authority and the decision has been made to activate EAS, the SERT will notify the following inter- and intra- state transportation agencies:

<b>AMTRACK</b> National Operations Center Wilmington, DE 800-424-0217 Ext 5	<b>Federal Aviation Administration</b> Airport Control Tower Charlotte Douglas International Airport 704-359-1020
<b>CSX Transportation System</b> Chief Dispatcher: Jacksonville, FL Primary: 904-359-7551 Secondary: 800-232-0146	<b>Norfolk &amp; Southern Railways System</b> Chief Dispatcher: Greenville, SC Primary: 800-272-9522 Ext 9 Secondary: 800-453-2530
<b>Greyhound Buslines</b> Dispatcher: Raleigh, NC 919-833-8091	<b>Carolina Trailways Buslines</b> Dispatcher: Charlotte, NC 704-376-6998

**C. Accident Assessment**

1. The following methods, systems, and equipment will be used to assess and monitor actual or potential off-site consequences of a radiological emergency at the McGuire Station.
2. Field Measurement of Airborne Radioiodine.
  - a. DRP is equipped with air sampling equipment for both particulate and iodine determination. The equipment is portable and powered by portable generator or battery.
  - b. A mobile laboratory is available for field analysis of collected radioactivity by multi-channel gamma ray spectroscopy.
  - c. Based on DRP minimum sample collection and counting times, the minimum detectable levels for radioiodine concentrations in air is below  $10^{-7}$  microcuries per cubic centimeter in the presence of noble gases and background radiation.
3. General Field Monitoring Capability.
  - a. DRP is responsible for the coordination of all field monitoring, including airborne plume location and tracking, and for assessment of radiological data.
  - b. For sophisticated field monitoring, three survey teams and the mobile laboratory from DRP are equipped with:
    - (1) Particulate and iodine air samplers.

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- (2) Survey team communications to DRP forward command post and the plant site, and from the mobile lab to SERT.
  - (3) Plotting and recording equipment for geographical indication of data sampling.
  - (4) Portable survey equipment designed to measure contamination and radiation levels.
- 4. Identification of key isotopes will be performed at the laboratory of Public Health in Raleigh.
- 5. The following State organizations will provide field monitoring support:
  - a. State Highway Patrol.
  - b. Division of Emergency Management.
  - c. Division of Enforcement, N.C. Wildlife Resources Commission.
  - d. Forest Resources Division, N.C. Department of Environment, Health and Natural Resources
  - e. N.C. Department of Transportation.
- 6. DRP Survey Teams and Assessment Capability.
  - a. When notified of an accident at the McGuire Station, the State Warning Point will contact DRP, which has two staff members with digital pagers on duty 24 hours a day. (See also Section IV.B., Notification Methods and Procedures, this Part.)
  - b. One DRP survey team can be deployed within two hours to the vicinity of the McGuire Station. Two additional DRP survey teams can be deployed within 12 hours of notification.
  - c. DRP survey teams are composed of two radiation specialists each.
  - d. DRP will use any or all of the following transportation means:
    - (1) Privately-owned vehicles.

- (2) State Motor Pool vehicles.
- (3) Highway Patrol vehicles.
- (4) Aircraft.
- (5) The Mobile Radiation Laboratory.
- e. The Mobile Radiation Laboratory is the focal point for DRP survey team communications and serves as a forward command post for DRP. The communication system has radio frequencies in common with:
  - (1) SERT headquarters.
  - (2) Local emergency management coordinators who have radio communications on emergency management frequencies.
  - (3) State Highway Patrol.
  - (4) Cellular telephone service.
  - (5) Three vehicular mounted units for survey teams.
- f. DRP Projections for Off-Site Consequences.
  - (1) Upon initial notification by the State Warning Point that an accident has occurred, DRP will use data supplied by the facility operator, to compute and project off-site consequences.
  - (2) Computer programs and other calculating methods will be employed throughout the response period to project or assess population and emergency worker exposures based on data from the facility operator, DRP monitoring data, and any other sampling data available.
- 7. Relationship of Environmental Radiation Measurement to Protective Action Guide.
  - a. All facility operator release data and environmental radiation and radioactivity data will be accumulated and analyzed by DRP.

- b.    DRP will use these data to project expected future radiation levels both in areas being physically surveyed or sampled and in areas not surveyed.
- c.    DRP will use all available data to project the integrated radiation dose to the public. This projection will be based on current EPA recommendations and models for the expected duration of release and inhalation or ingestion of radioactive material, to the extent that these parameters are not reliably known.
- d.    This function will be aided by computerized dose projections for principal radioisotopes in conjunction with airborne releases.
- e.    For other radioisotopes and types of releases, conventional calculating techniques will be employed.
- f.    The current projected integrated public radiation dose will be continually compared to the PAGs shown in Figure 9; DRP will recommend appropriate action to the SERT leader or the appropriate county emergency management coordinators.
- g.    These recommendations will take into consideration both existing conditions such as time of day and weather, and the projected radiation dose, which may be avoided by the protective action.

**D.    Public Education and Information**

The population living within the plume exposure pathway requires two types of public information: educational information and emergency-related information.

- 1.    Educational information is intended to: (1) acquaint the public with the effects of radiation on the human body and the environment; (2) explain precautions to minimize these effects; (3) explain the methods used to alert and notify the public of an emergency. State and local governments and Duke Power Company share a joint responsibility for disseminating this type of information. Duke Power Company is responsible for the production and distribution of the emergency information brochure. The means by which this type of information is made available to the public on a continuous basis may include, but is not necessarily limited to:

- a. Annual dissemination of safety information brochures from the plant. (See Attached Local Information Brochure)
  - b. Magazines, periodicals, newsletters and bulletins published by State and local governments, business, and industry.
  - c. Establishment of an emergency preparedness speakers bureau allowing plant personnel to address civic, religious, social, and occupational organizations in the vicinity of the McGuire Nuclear Site.
  - d. Preparation of news material for television, radio, and newspapers.
  - e. Displays or literature in such locations as the Duke Power, McGuire Energy Explorium, public libraries, community centers, headquarters for volunteer fire departments and rescue squads, lobbies in hotels and office buildings, local airport terminals, and school buildings.
2. Emergency-related information is broadcast to the public over radio and television stations and tone-alert weather radios. This information is divided into two categories: emergency instructions and emergency information.
  - a. Emergency Instructions are urgent messages that are broadcast over the Emergency Alert System and the NOAA weather radio station and are preceded by an alert tone. These messages consist of information necessary for the public to effectively react to the emergency situation, including instructions concerning sheltering and evacuation. (See Annex D, for list of draft messages.)
  - b. Emergency Information provides follow-up information to the public, expanding the emergency instructions that were previously broadcast. This information is also vital to public knowledge and includes evacuation zone descriptions, closing of schools outside the 10-mile EPZ, and protection of livestock and pets. (See Annex D, for draft emergency information messages.)
  - c. The information and instructions will be prepared immediately before or during an announced emergency period. As the emergency condition changes, updated information and instructions will be transmitted to the public.

- d. The SERT Public Information Officer and staff is responsible for assuring a continuous release of information through the EAS and press releases to the local media. These public announcements will be prepared from data provided by the plant's Site Public Information Coordinator and the DRP component of SERT.
- e. The Director, EM, or designee, will represent the State in the preparation and instructions.
- f. Coordinating Instructions:
  - (1) Knowledge of the potential duration of a release and the time available before expected off-site exposures is important in determining specific public instructions. Therefore, the DRP component of SERT must make available to the Public Information staff all data necessary to prepare bulletins and statements for the public.
  - (2) The SERT Public Information Officer is responsible for overall coordination of public information activities among State agencies, local governments, and Duke Power Company.
- 3. The principal point of contact available to media personnel for obtaining current information during an emergency is the Duke Power Company Joint Information Center which will be located at the Duke Power Company Electric Center in Charlotte. The two points of contact available to media personnel to obtain current information during an emergency are:
  - a. SERT headquarters.
  - b. The Joint Information Center at the Duke Power Company Electric Center in Charlotte.
- 4. Prior to the establishment of the JIC, the media can contact the affected county EOCs or the Duke News Center.
- 6. Public information staffs should refer to Section VI, this Part, for details and procedures for communicating with the public. Additional information is located in Annexes C,D and E.
- 6. Any rumors detected will immediately be reported to the Rumor Control Officer who will devise methods to overcome rumors,

coordinate response, and recommend a course of action to the JIC Public Information Officer.

7. State and local governments annually, at a minimum, will inform the news media on the status of plans to cope with off-site consequences of radiological accidents at the McGuire Station. The public information staffs of SERT, local government and Duke Power Company will jointly prepare programs and present them to the media. The presentations will include:
  - a. A briefing on the status of State, local and McGuire Station emergency response plans.
  - b. An orientation on radiation and its effects on people and the environment.
  - c. Procedures and points of contact for the media to obtain pertinent information.
  - d. Other information as requested by the media.
8. Prior to an exercise, public information staffs should inform the media as to the scope of the exercise. They should also prepare news releases encouraging the public to participate, including information on how to do so.

<b>Recommended Protective Actions to Avoid Whole Body and Thyroid Dose From Exposure to a Gaseous Plume</b>		
<b>General Public</b>		
<b>Projected Population Dose TEDE*</b>	<b>Recommended Actions</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>&lt;0.1 rem</b>	No actions based on risk from radiation dose	
<b>0.1 to 1 rem</b>	In-place Sheltering.  Monitor environmental radiation levels.	Not to be interpreted as an additional lower level PAG for in-place sheltering.
<b>1 to 5 rem (TEDE*)</b>  <b>5 rem (CDE**)</b>	Evacuate General Public  In-place sheltering acceptable alternative for high risk conditions	High risk may be due to immobility, infirmity or adverse health condition.  Evacuation/In-place sheltering normally initiated at 1 rem  In-place sheltering is preferred action it provides equal or greater overall protection
<b>5 to 10 rem</b>	Evacuate General Public  In-place sheltering acceptable alternative when both immobile, infirm persons and high risk conditions are present.	10 rem is maximum dose for in-place shelters unless it will provide greater protection than evacuation.  The possibility of shelter failure should be considered for in-place sheltering recommendations at projected doses >10 rem
<b>Inhalation of Radioiodine</b>	Administration of stable iodine to institutional persons	Requires authorization of the State Health director of designee

\* TEDE = Total Effective Dose Equivalent

\*\* CDE = Committed Dose Equivalent (To the thyroid from radioiodine)

**FIGURE 9, Section 1**

Recommended Protective Actions to Avoid Whole Body and Thyroid Dose From Exposure to a Gaseous Plume			
Emergency Workers			
DOSE LIMITS	ACTIVITY	CONDITIONS	COMMENTS
5 rem	All Activities	Use worker rotation or other common radiation rotation methods to maintain dose as low as reasonably possible.	5 rem is "Turn Back" Value for Emergency Workers
10 rem	Protecting Valuable Property	Lower dose not reasonably possible	Only when protection of valuable property justifies potential increased health risk.
25 rem	Lifesaving or protection of large populations	Lower dose not reasonably possible	Justified in situations where dose incurred by emergency worker executing his task will significantly lower the projected dose for the population being protected.
> 25 rem	Lifesaving or protection of large populations	<b>VOLUNTARY BASIS ONLY</b> Volunteers must be fully aware of health risks involved	Awareness must include more than numerical values at which acute or delayed health effects will occur.

**FIGURE 9, Section 2**

**E. Protective Response for Plume Exposure Pathway**

1. A range of guidelines and protective actions have been developed for emergency workers and the public in the plume exposure pathway.
  - a. Evacuation routes, shelters, traffic control points, road blocks, decon points, hospitals, and the population distribution around the McGuire Station are shown on the 20-mile Operations Map in Annex I. Radiological monitoring points are shown in Attachment 6, this Part.
  - b. Notification. (See Paragraph IV.B., Warning and Notification Methods and Procedures, Annexes C, G, and PARTS 2 through 7.)
2. Dosage Projections and Protective Actions.
  - a. Computerized dose projections, supplemented by field and laboratory measurements of radioactive contamination, radiation level, and airborne radioactivity will be used by DRP to assess projected exposure due to inhalation, direct radiation, or consumption of contaminated food, milk, and water.
  - b. Basic protective actions for the public and emergency workers will be based on recommendations of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in EPA 400-R-92-001, and on those of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), and the Federal Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regarding human food and animal feed as published in the Federal Register of October 22, 1982, (Vol. 47, No. 205)[Docket No. 76N-0050]. Those actions may include:
    - (1) Area evacuation of all or segments of the population.
    - (2) Advising people to stay indoors.
    - (3) Administration of potassium iodide (KI) as a blocking agent for emergency workers and institutionalized persons within the plume exposure pathway.
    - (4) Control of water supply intake.

- (5) Diversion, embargo, or destruction of agricultural products.
    - (6) Other appropriate actions (e.g., advising the public to wash home grown produce prior to consumption).
  - c. The senior DRP representative on SERT is responsible for recommending the appropriate protective actions to the SERT leader for decision and implementation.
- 3. Radiological Monitoring and Analysis Responsibility.
  - a. Under this plan DRP, supported by other State agencies and departments, is responsible for all radiological monitoring, supervising decontamination, and laboratory analysis for individual dose assessment. All monitoring and sampling equipment to be employed during an emergency response is portable and powered by generator or battery to allow for establishing monitoring points at any accessible and necessary location.
  - b. The affected counties, with assistance and advice from the state, are responsible for monitoring activities at shelters.
  - c. Sampling of water, soil, food, and vegetation is supported by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the N.C. Departments of Agriculture and Environment, Health and Natural Resources as reflected in Section III of this Part.
- 4. Transportation for Evacuation.
  - a. General
    - (1) The primary means of evacuation will be private vehicles and any available buses.
    - (2) Pick-up points/routes for those without transportation will be established as required and publicized in an appropriate EAS message.
    - (3) Supporting transportation will be supplied by the following State organizations:
      - (a) North Carolina National Guard.
      - (b) Wildlife Resources Commission.

- (c) Division of Forest Resources, Department of Environment, Health and Natural Resources.
- (d) Division of Highways, Department of Transportation.

b. Special Facility Population

- (1) Students in the public school system will be transported on school buses and other available transportation to predesignated relocation centers. The McGuire brochure mailed to each household in the 10-mile EPZ advises parents as to the pairing of each school to the corresponding relocation center. This information will also be broadcast in an appropriate EAS message.
- (2) Hospital and/or family care patients within the 10-mile EPZ will be evacuated utilizing emergency medical vehicles for non-ambulatory patients and available buses and vans for the ambulatory. County EMS will coordinate evacuation. Mutual aid agreements with surrounding counties will be invoked when necessary.
- (3) Mobility-impaired persons will be identified, as is reasonably possible, within each county segment located in the 10-mile EPZ and provided specialized transportation as required. Identification can be facilitated through the use of the special needs response of the McGuire Emergency Planning Information Brochure and the Duke Power listing of system customers on life support equipment.
- (4) The N.C. Department of Corrections will provide transportation for prisoners in both State and local correctional institutions.

5. Procedures to Expedite Evacuation.

- a. Since the objective of evacuation is to protect the health of the threatened population, the main goal of evacuation will be to safely move the population out of a threatened area.

- b. Contaminated vehicles will be decontaminated during an evacuation only when the area affected is small and judged to contain few contaminated vehicles.
- c. Contaminated vehicles will not be decontaminated during an evacuation when a large area is affected and when such an action would hinder the movement of the population out of a threatened area.
- d. Contaminated vehicles will be impounded if the decision is made to decontaminate them after the evacuation is completed. Adequate security will be provided to protect the impounded vehicles.
- e. Evacuees will be provided transportation from the point of impoundment to shelters. Arrangements will be made to provide commercial transportation from the shelter locations to other points, if needed.
- f. Evacuation routes outside the 10-mile EPZ will be surveyed to insure the availability of suitable storage sites for impounded vehicles. The selection of such sites will depend upon existing conditions at the time of the accident.
- g. The following major highways and roads within the 10-mile EPZ are designated as evacuation routes and have a projected traffic capacity under emergency conditions as shown:
  - (1) Interstate 77 and Interstate 85: 2000 cars per hour.
  - (2) U.S. 21 and U.S. 321: 1624 cars per hour.
  - (3) N.C. 16, N.C. 27, N.C. 49, N.C. 73, N.C. 115, N.C. 150, N.C. 273, N.C. 275: 1624 cars per hour.
  - (4) Secondary roads as shown on the operations map, - 1512 vehicles per lane per hour.
- h. Local police and sheriffs' departments, assisted by the State Highway Patrol, will control access to evacuated areas.
- i. The affected counties are responsible for the operation of shelters.

- j. As under normal conditions, the State Department of Transportation and municipal public works departments will be responsible for clearing evacuation routes of such impediments as snow, ice, debris or equipment.
  - k. The time estimates for evacuation of the zones shown on the operations map (See Annex I) are shown in Figure 10, this Part.
6. Procurement, Storage, and Distribution of Radiological Protective Drugs.
- a. The Division of Health, DENR, will establish a monitoring and replacement program to insure that a sufficient number of potassium iodide units are conveniently and strategically located in the vicinity of the McGuire Station. The majority of the potassium iodide units will be stored in the Charlotte-Mecklenburg, Catawba, Gaston, Cabarrus, and Iredell County Health Departments and the Department of Emergency Management in Lincoln County, under the control of officials in those counties. The Division of Health will coordinate directly with SERT, the counties involved, and Duke Power Company in order to carry out this program. SERT will be immediately informed of any significant change in the status of available potassium iodide units.
  - b. The Division of Health will determine the number of potassium iodide units required for emergency workers and institutionalized persons within the plume exposure pathway and will coordinate the procurement of all potassium iodide.
7. Decision to Distribute and Administer Radiological Protective Drugs.
- a. The State Health Director or his agent, in consultation with the Director of DRP is empowered to authorize the distribution of potassium iodide to emergency workers as they receive their emergency monitoring equipment at staging areas assigned by impacted counties.
  - b. The State Health Director or his agent will recommend the administration of potassium iodide to emergency workers and institutionalized persons in affected areas.

- c. If the State Health Director or his agent cannot be contacted during an emergency at the McGuire Station, the Senior DRP representative will act in his place.
  - d. Prior to the establishment of SERT, officials of the affected county, after consultation or reasonable efforts to effect consultation with DRP or the Division of Health, are empowered to authorize the distribution and administration of appropriate dosages of potassium iodide.
8. Considerations for Protective Actions.
- a. The primary recommended protective actions are evacuation and sheltering in small or large structures. Recommendations will be based upon an evaluation of comparative dose reduction factors which are expected through either sheltering or evacuation or a combination of the two. The approach providing the largest dose reduction will be selected.
  - b. Decision making logic for sheltering is outlined in EPA 400-R-92-001, Table C-6 and C-7.)
  - c. It is specifically noted that, while evacuation (when feasible before plume passage) allows total elimination of dose, it also entails certain risks of injury, cost, weather and time constraints and inconvenience. Accordingly, the shelter option should be thoroughly evaluated in relation to the protection factor afforded by typical structures within the plume EPZ. Also, consideration should be given to sheltering if the expected result is the reduction of population dose below the evacuation PAG's outlined in Figure 9 this Part.
  - d. The principal considerations in making protective action decisions are Total Effective Dose Equivalent (TEDE) and Thyroid Committed Dose Equivalent (CDE) projected doses; PAG values; source release, duration, and cloud arrival times; estimated delay and implementation time for protective action; and the nature of available sheltering structures and mode of evacuation. These guidelines are in accordance with EPA 400-R-92-001.
  - e. DRP is responsible for evaluation of all monitoring and facility release data and projection of anticipated individual dose (TEDE and thyroid CDE) in the absence of protective actions. In general, DRP will recommend public protective

actions to the SERT leader when projected individual doses exceed those provided in PAGs in Figure H-13.

9. Should the dose rate permit, evacuees may be allowed back into the area on a temporary basis to check pets, livestock, etc. Entry will be permitted only at manned roadblocks, where personnel reentering the area will be given dosimetry and dose record cards. Personnel requesting reentry must be prepared to identify themselves and the purpose of their trip and will be subject to authorization by DRP or SERT.

<b>EVACUATION TIME MINUTES</b>					
			<b>Winter Peak</b>	<b>Summer Peak</b>	<b>Adverse Weather</b>
<b>Approximate Distance (Miles)</b>	<b>Approximate Direction</b>	<b>Zones Included</b>	<b>Average Weather</b>	<b>Average Weather</b>	
0-2	180, E	B,C	160	160	160
0-2	180, W	L,M	160	160	160
0-5	90, NE	B,C,A	160	160	160
0-5	90, SE	B,C,D	160	160	160
0-5	90, NW	L,M,N	160	160	160
0-5	90, SW	L,M,O,R	160	160	160
0-10	90, NE	B,C,A,G,H,I,J	340	340	400
0-10	90, SE	B,C,D,E,F	260	240	260
0-10	90, NW	L,M,N,P,K	200	200	200
0-10	90, SW	L,M,O,Q,R,S	200	200	200
0-10	360	Entire EPZ A,B,C,D,E,F,G, H,I,J,K,L,M,N, O,P,Q,R,S	355	355	410

Source: Evacuation Time Estimates for the McGuire Nuclear Site Plume Exposure Pathway Emergency Planning Zone Appendix B Permanent Resident Population Update June 1994 (Prepared by: Duke Power Company, Generation Services Department/Environmental Division, Planning, Analysis and Licensing Section)

**Figure 10**

#### **F. Protective Actions for Ingestion Exposure Pathways**

1. The ingestion exposure pathways contain water, fish, meat, milk and crops. In the event of airborne and liquid releases of radioactive materials, DRP will project potentially affected areas based on release data from the facility operator and any other available environmental measurement data. The techniques for projecting airborne releases are similar to those referred to in

Section IV.C. (Accident Assessment) of this PART and will be shown on ingestion pathway maps during an emergency

2.   DRP will define and implement a sampling and analysis program involving the following steps for each appropriate ingestion pathway:
  - a.   Projection of the potentially affected area(s).
  - b.   Efficient midline sampling and radiological analysis to establish the distance to which levels may exceed ingestion PAGs.
  - c.   Efficient sampling and radiological analysis to establish the breadth at which levels may exceed ingestion PAGs.
  - d.   Recommendations for appropriate protective actions to the SERT Leader.
3.   Upon the known or suspected release of radioactive material from the McGuire Station, the DRP representative will request a planning meeting with representatives of DCCPS and other appropriate agencies to:
  - a.   Identify various existing ingestion pathways and set priorities (e.g., crops nearest harvest first or pasture and dairy cattle in case of radioiodine releases).
  - b.   Identify numbers, types, locations, and volume of samples to be collected.
  - c.   Coordinate specific agencies sampling tasks and give instructions on delivery of samples for analysis. Subsequent planning meetings will be held for more detailed monitoring and for follow-up sampling and analysis.
4.   In cases where projections based on facility operator release data significantly exceed ingestion PAGs recommended by FDA for food and animal feed, DRP may recommend to the SERT leader precautionary embargoes, instructions to the public, and other protective actions pending final evaluation of sample collection and radiological analysis.
5.   Upon the determination that any ingestion pathway PAG is exceeded, DRP will recommend appropriate protective actions to the SERT leader. These actions may include:

- a. Embargo and diversion or disposal of commercial agricultural products, milk, and other dairy products.
  - b. Placing cattle on stored feed.
  - c. Embargo and destruction of fish.
  - d. Restricting or halting use of non-drinking water.
  - e. Controlling water supply intakes.
  - f. Closing or controlling areas to the taking of game animals and commercial or sports fish.
  - g. Releasing advisories instructing the public to wash vegetables or to dispose of specified garden or farm products intended for personal consumption.
  - h. Other actions as required.
6. Similar monitoring activities will continue until radioactivity levels are below the ingestion PAGs.
7. Responsibilities for Planning and Implementing Protective Actions
- a. North Carolina Department of Agriculture
    - (1) Provide agricultural statistical data such as livestock and crop projection, to Cooperative Extension service, when necessary.
    - (2) Restrict the sale, production, and distribution of livestock, produce, dairy and processed food products.
    - (3) Provide expert consultation regarding livestock, dairy, agricultural, and processing practices in the 50-mile radius of the plant.
    - (4) Locate and report sources of uncontaminated feed for livestock.
    - (5) Collect soil and vegetation samples for radiological analysis, in coordination with DRP.

- b. North Carolina Department of Crime Control and Public Safety
  - (1) Maintain ingestion pathway plotting maps.
  - (2) Through the SERT leader, act on protective actions recommended by DRP.
  - (3) Participate in meetings on ingestion pathway monitoring in the State EOC.
- c. Environmental Science Section, Division of Laboratory Services, DENR.

Provide laboratory evaluation of potentially radioactive samples of all types.
- d. Division of Radiation Protection, DENR
  - (1) Accumulate and evaluate all radiological data and provide DCCPS with data for ingestion pathway maps.
  - (2) Project and determine areas exceeding ingestion PAGs.
  - (3) Determine needs for ingestion pathway sampling and analysis, and coordinate necessary meetings for implementation.
  - (4) Recommend protective actions to the SERT leader.
  - (5) Arrange for back-up analytical laboratory assistance from other state, federal, and private laboratories.
  - (6) Collect environmental samples and make other radiological measurements.
  - (7) Coordinate removal and/or disposal of contaminated material.
- e. Division of Environmental Health, Environmental Health Services Section, DENR
  - (1) Collect milk samples for radiological analysis, in coordination with DRP. Embargo contaminated milk where required.

- (2) Provide liaison with local health departments, and provide technical assistance and consultation as needed.
- f. Division of Environmental Health, Public Water Supply Section
  - (1) Notify and update local water supply operators on status of radioactive contamination.
  - (2) Provide local water supply operators technical assistance and supervision for special or unusual treatments.
  - (3) Order local water supply plants to cease operations and close intake systems.
  - (4) Provide data on public water supplies for ingestion pathway land use maps to DCCPS.
  - (5) Collect water samples for radiological analysis in coordination with DRP.
- g. Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Division of Environmental Management
  - (1) Provide expert consultation regarding use of and restrictions on water sources.
  - (2) Halt or restrict the use of non-drinking water.
  - (3) Consult with the Public Water Supply Section on public drinking water restrictions.
- h. Wildlife Resources Commission
  - (1) Close affected areas to the taking of fish and wildlife.
  - (2) Assist DRP with the collection of specimens of local fish and wildlife, if requested.
  - (3) Provide expert consultation in wildlife management and biology.

- (4) Control the movement of possibly contaminated wildlife.
  - i. State Food and Agriculture Council, (USDA)
    - (1) Provide expert consultation in agricultural practices and crop status.
    - (2) Coordinate any required agriculture support with county ASCS/CES personnel.
    - (3) Inform member agencies as to the progress of agriculture support operations.
  - j. County Rural Area Development And Food And Agricultural Council, USDA Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service Offices.
    - (1) Maintain card files and aerial photographic maps of farms indicating current agricultural activities and crops.
    - (2) Identify representative farms to be sampled within 50 miles of the plant.
    - (3) Provide on request from SERT, current agricultural crop information for use with the State ingestion pathway operations map.
    - (4) Assist in collection of agricultural samples for radiological analysis.
    - (5) Maintain lists of the name and location of facilities, located in North Carolina, which regularly process milk and agricultural products originating in the ingestion pathway EPZ.
8. Although lists of facilities located outside North Carolina that process food originating in the ingestion pathway EPZ are not maintained, this plan calls for the embargo or diversion of contaminated food close to its origin and prior to its reaching processors. DRP will recommend that SERT notify the Emergency Preparedness Division, Office of the Adjutant General, State of South Carolina, and appropriate health service agencies in the event of radiological contamination of the ingestion pathway.

**G. Radiological Exposure Control.**

1. Radiation Dose Limits.
  - a. DRP is responsible for insuring that radiation doses received by the public and emergency workers are below the EPA 400-R-92-001 PAGs maximum levels.
  - b. DRP will use the EPA recommended PAGs as the maximum acceptable levels of radiation exposure for the public and emergency workers during an emergency. (See Figure 9)
  - c. The SERT leader has decision-making authority for all operations. The senior DRP representative on SERT is responsible for making recommendations to the SERT leader.
2. Dosimetry.
  - a. All N.C. Highway Patrol troopers stationed in the vicinity of the McGuire Station have been issued and given training in the use of current dosimetry and radiation detection instrumentation.
  - b. EM, will support DRP by issuing additional Low-range (0-200mR) and mid-range (0-20 R) dosimeters to any person who could be exposed to significant radiation.
  - c. EM will oversee the distribution of TLDs to the 10-mile EPZ counties and to State personnel who may be exposed to significant radiation levels. TLDs for local emergency personnel have been supplied to each county within the plume exposure pathway. DRP is responsible for seeing that the TLDs are read and analyzed and will monitor the dosage levels to make appropriate recommendations concerning the health and safety of the individuals concerned.
  - d. The dosimetry described above can be supplemented with other personal dose assessment techniques, including urinalysis and whole body counting.
3. Dosimetry Procedures and Records.
  - a. DRP, in coordination with EM, controls the use of self-reading dosimeters. Deployment, recall, analysis, and

replacement will be coordinated by DRP representatives on SERT.

- b. Each emergency worker who enters or may enter areas where the external radiation exposure could exceed 10 percent of the PAGs for emergency personnel will be provided low and high range self-reading dosimeters, a record sheet, instructions, and TLDs.
- c. Each person assigned self-reading dosimeters will be instructed to:
  - (1) Charge the dosimeter at the beginning of the shift and record the results on the form provided.
  - (2) If the low-range (0-200 mR) dosimeter exceeds 50 percent of full scale, record the results and the accumulated exposure, recharge the dosimeter, and record these results on the forms provided.
  - (3) At the end of the shift, record the final reading, accumulated exposure, and the total exposure for the shift.
  - (4) Upon instruction from DRP, turn in self-reading dosimeter record form for analysis by DRP.
  - (5) Immediately leave the radiation area should self-reading dosimeter results indicate that PAGs, as determined by DRP, for emergency personnel may be exceeded and turn in the record form and TLDs for DRP analysis.
- d. DRP procedures for TLDs.
  - (1) Maintain a record of all TLD distributions.
  - (2) Based on survey data, plant release data, and/or personnel dosimetry data, project potential emergency personnel radiation exposure.
  - (3) If actual exposures exceed 10 percent of the PAGs for emergency personnel, consider recall and replacement of TLDs and self-reading dosimeter record forms.

- (4) Analyze TLD readings and compare with self-reading dosimetry results.
    - (5) Maintain records of all TLD readouts and advise each person of the measured radiation exposure for that individual within a time period that is appropriate to the exposure level.
    - (6) In the event that the PAGs have been exceeded or might be exceeded if work were to resume, recommend that individuals be removed from radiation areas.
  - e. In addition to the preceding dosimetry for emergency personnel, DRP will periodically issue to the SERT leader additional recommendations designed to assure protection of emergency personnel. These recommendations will take into consideration actual or potential external radiation exposure and airborne radioactivity levels. The recommendations will include instructions to avoid or limit the duration of stay in specified areas or use specific protective equipment, apparel, or procedures in these areas.
  - f. DRP will also maintain permanent records of any other dosimetry such as urinalysis or whole body counting for individuals exposed.
4. Procurement, Storage, and Distribution of TLDs.
- a. DRP will establish and operate a TLD program to meet the emergency needs generated by nuclear power plants.
  - b. The number of TLDs and the supporting equipment needed will be determined by DRP in coordination with other potential users at the State and local levels.
  - c. TLDs for local government emergency workers will be stored in each county within the 10-mile EPZ at sites appropriate to the efficient and proper distribution for that specific county. Emergency response distribution of TLDs in each county will be under the control of the Emergency Management Office.
  - d. TLDs for State emergency workers will be distributed on the direction of SERT from the recommendation of DRP. Some TLDs may be pre-distributed to key personnel and locations.
5. Dosage Control.

- a. During the course of the emergency, DRP will review exposure records and make recommendations to the SERT leader to assure that workers' exposures remain below EPA recommended PAGs. DRP will operate on a 24-hour per day basis to determine the dose received by emergency personnel.
  - b. DRP representatives on SERT will maintain communication with the appropriate authority on-site at the McGuire Station to assure that exposure levels of emergency workers moving on and off-site are below EPA recommended PAGs.
  - c. The policy under this plan is to prevent emergency workers from receiving a radiation dose in excess of the stated PAGs. The senior DRP representative may recommend to the SERT leader that emergency workers be allowed to exceed the PAGs if workers cannot be rotated and the activities involved are critical to public protection. The SERT leader has final approval authority. Exceeding 25 Rem TEDE will be done on a VOLUNTARY BASIS ONLY, volunteers must be fully informed of health risk prior to taken mission.
  - d. Whenever possible, emergency workers will be removed from the area before any dose is received.
6. Decontamination and Waste Disposal.
- a. DRP is responsible for the coordination of monitoring, decontamination, and waste disposal actions described in Section III, this part.
  - b. When any monitoring station obtains radiation readings of up to five times the normal background reading, the monitoring station should take the following actions:
    - (1) Notify the DRP representative on the SERT.
    - (2) Be prepared to take steps to decontaminate.
    - (3) Be prepared to assist in the containment and disposal of wastes such as clothes, water, and decontamination materials.

- c. A radiation specialist may, if necessary, be dispatched to the scene to supervise the decontamination and waste disposal activities.
- 7. Shelter Monitoring Activities.
  - a. Local governments are responsible for shelter monitoring and registration activities throughout the emergency.
  - b. State government agencies will provide request to SERT. Details are contained in PARTS 2 through 7 of this Plan.

H. **Recovery, Reentry, and Post-Accident Operations**

- 1. Recovery, reentry, and post accident operations require a continuous estimate of the existing radiological emergency through the analysis of radiological monitoring reports, air samples, and samples of foodstuffs, foliage, and water collected within the EPZ.
- 2. Collection and analysis are performed by radiological monitoring teams and health physics teams supplied by Duke Power Company, DRP, and Federal agencies.
- 3. The Director of DRP will review reports and findings of the radiological monitoring teams and health physics teams. When it is determined that radiation levels are no longer a threat to the public, DRP will recommend to the SERT leader that reentry and recovery operations begin. To assure that the PAGs will not be exceeded as a result of reentry, DRP will periodically evaluate the total projected population dose commitment due to the continued presence of radioactive contamination and radiation levels. The evaluation will be based upon Environmental Protection Agency recommendations contained in EPA 400-R-92-001, Manual of Protective Action Guides and Protective Actions for Nuclear Incidents, US Department of Health and Human Resources (HHS) and the Federal Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regarding human food and animal feed. Direct radiation exposure, airborne contamination, deposited contamination, terrestrial and aquatic food pathways, and water contamination will be considered in the evaluation.
- 4. The Director, EM will confer with local government officials, representatives from Federal agencies, and others as necessary regarding the recommendation for reentry. When the decision and necessary agreements have been reached, the Director, EM, will

recommend to the Governor the date and time reentry and recovery operations should begin.

5. Upon receipt of directions from the Governor to start reentry operations, the Director, EM, will direct SERT to proceed with reentry and recovery operations in coordination with local governments.
6. Operational Steps for Reentry.
  - a. The public information staff will prepare information and instructions for release by the media.
  - b. State and local law enforcement officials will staff traffic control points.
  - c. Shelter managers will assist evacuees with preparation for returning to evacuated areas.
  - d. SERT will monitor and observe reentry and recovery operations and report as necessary to the Director, EM.
  - e. During the reentry, the Director, EM will maintain liaison with local government officials and other interested parties to assure that reentry operations proceed as planned.

**V. SUPPORT RESOURCES, PROCEDURES, FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT.**

**A. Emergency Response Support and Resources**

1. Federal assistance is available to the State through the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE). Procedures for requesting and utilizing assistance and resources are contained in the Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Plan (FRMAP). The Savannah River Operations Office in Aiken, South Carolina, is responsible for implementing this plan. A 24-hour duty station is maintained to receive and process requests for emergency assistance. The telephone number is 803/725-3333. Other assistance will be coordinated by FEMA. Telephone 404/853-4200.
  - a. The types of assistance that can be made available range from advice and information to supplying radiological assistance teams. The principal resources most likely to be requested from this agency by the State of North Carolina are:

- (1) Technical radiological data from data banks.
  - (2) Computer service to calculate and predict emergency conditions using current conditions and circumstances about the McGuire Station as a data base.
  - (3) Technical personnel to serve as special advisors and consultants to SERT.
- b. The Director, EM, or designee, is authorized to request services and assistance from this organization for the State of North Carolina. The names of individuals and associated authentication procedures are contained in a special alerting and notification list maintained in the office of the Director, EM, and filed with DOE Regional Coordinating Office.
2. Other Sources of Assistance.
  - a. The Southern Mutual Radiation Assistance Plan (SMRAP), maintained by the Southern Emergency Response Council, contains procedures by which assistance on a mutually supporting basis can be made available by the southern states. A copy of this plan is maintained by DRP.
  - b. Technical staff personnel and other resources will be made available by universities, utilities, and private industry in accordance with letters of agreement on file in the DRP office.
  - c. Professional Health Physics personnel will be available through "Team of Radiological Emergency Volunteers" (TOREV) of the N.C. Chapter of Health Physics Society.
3. Radiological Laboratory Support.
  - a. The radiological laboratory support in North Carolina is described in Figure 11.
  - c. Pursuant to FRMAP, additional laboratory services will be available from Federal agencies and their contractors. These services will be from laboratories of Federal agencies signatory to FRMAP, including but not limited to the following:

**McGuire Nuclear Power Station Emergency Response Plan**  
**PART 1 - STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA**  
**June 2001**

<b>FEDERAL RESPONSE AGENCIES</b>	<b>ESTIMATED RESPONSE TIME</b>
Savannah River Operations Office U.S. Department of Energy Aiken, South Carolina	*3 hrs
Eastern Environmental Radiation Laboratory U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Montgomery, Alabama	11 hrs
ORP Las Vegas Facility U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Las Vegas, Nevada	**7 hrs
Oak Ridge National Laboratory U.S. Department of Energy Oak Ridge, Tennessee	*9 hrs
NRC Region II Mobile Lab <b>(if available)</b> Atlanta, Georgia	*8 hrs

\* The estimated response time shown is predicated on the assumption that the appropriate federal agency(s) have, during the elapsed time between the initial notification of the accident and the formal request for assistance, completed their decision making process and have placed their assets on stand by alert. Deployment without assets being placed on standby will require an additional 4-5 hour time period to allow for necessary notification and preparation activity.

\*\* Package is air transportable.

c. Further laboratory analysis assistance is available from SMRAP Signatory States.

4. Resources Support Coordination.

- a. Resources and support assistance from sources external to State and local governments may be required to conduct emergency operations within the EPZ. To assure that these resources are committed in a efficient and effective manner, the SERT leader will designate a SERT member to serve as the State's representative at the McGuire Emergency Operations Facility.
- b. Duke Power Company will designate a company representative to serve with SERT. (See Duke Power Company Crisis Management Plan, Section B.)
- d. Each county within the plume exposure EPZ will designate a representative to serve with SERT as a representative of their respective Board of County Commissioners.

**B. Medical and Public Health Support.**

1. There are two conditions resulting from a nuclear power plant accident that may require medical treatment: contaminated injuries and radiation sickness.
  - a. Contaminated injuries. These are open wounds that have been contaminated by radioactive particles. Medical treatment is required to prevent the contamination from entering the blood stream.
    - (1) Because traumatic injuries are not caused typically by a nuclear accident, there would be few (if any) contaminated and injured persons to be treated in the event of an emergency at the McGuire Station.
    - (2) Persons who are only contaminated (and not injured) have no need for hospitalization, and are simply decontaminated at shelters by showering and other non-medical cleansing methods.
  - b. Radiation sickness. This would occur due to very high doses of radiation. These high levels of radiation are expected to be contained within the plant site boundary; however, all hospitals in the area are capable of treating radiation sickness for the first 48 hours. North Carolina Memorial, and Duke hospitals have the capability of treating severe cases.
2. All hospitals accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals (JCAH) must be able to demonstrate "the emergency management of individuals who have actual or suspected exposure to radiation or who are radioactively contaminated" (from the JCAH Accreditation Manual for Hospitals.) Required capabilities include radiation monitoring, contamination isolation and disposal, and patient decontamination.
3. Hospital and Medical Services for Contaminated Individuals.
  - a. DRP personnel are available to evaluate the capabilities, porcedures, and willingness of North Carolina hospitals to accept and treat radiation accident victims. DRP maintains phone numbers and addresses of hospitals throughout North Carolina.

- b. Few hospitals in the State have the capability to evaluate radiation exposure and internal contamination. These limitations are adequately compensated for by the following:
  - (1) DRP has executed formal agreements with three in-state corporations (General Electric Corporation, Carolina Power and Light Company, and Duke Power Company) which have whole body counting equipment that can be used in support of the emergency response plan. In addition, the Federal government and its contractors can provide whole body counting assistance.
  - (2) DENR and several medical institutions in the State are capable of providing urinalysis to determine body burdens of radioactivity in victims. This is supplemented through available support from Federal and private commercial laboratories.
  - (3) DRP is prepared to arrange for complex blood studies to assess the amount of whole body radiation exposure. This includes the use of limited capabilities of major state medical institutions and services provided by Federal (NRO) agencies and their medical consultants.
  - (4) In addition to available local and regional hospitals, DRP has made special arrangements with Oak Ridge Radiation Emergency Assistance Center/Training Site (REAC/Ts), Oak Ridge, Tennessee, to provide expert consultation for attending physicians and state-of-the-art facilities for care and treatment of severe radiation.
- 4. DRP standard procedures and reference materials related to medical support include:
  - a. Current lists of names, addresses, phone numbers and administrators of all hospitals.

**RADIOLOGICAL LABORATORY CAPABILITIES AND RESPONSE TIME**

LABORATORY	TYPE OF SAMPLE	ANALYSES	ESTIMATED MAXIMUM RESPONSE TIME
Harris Energy and Environmental Center New Hill, N.C.  Duke University Durham, N.C.  North Carolina State University Raleigh, N.C.	Air filter, water, soil, milk, vegetation, food	Low background gross alpha, gross beta, liquid scintillation, spectrometry, gamma ray spectrometry, (NaI and Ge (li) detectors) radio-chemistry procedures	4 Hours
University of North Carolina Chapel Hill, N.C.	Water wipe	Liquid scintillation	4 Hours
Wilmington Manufacturing Division, General Electric Co. Wilmington, N.C.	Air filter, water, soil	Uranium, gross alpha, beta, gamma	4 Hours

**Figure 11**

5. The following local and regional hospitals in the vicinity of the McGuire Station will support the McGuire Station and the surrounding communities in the event of a radiological emergency. All hospitals listed are capable of treating contaminated injured patients. (DRP maintains lists and locations of other hospitals at greater distances from the McGuire Station that will provide back-up support.)
  - a. University Memorial Hospital  
 Location: Harris Blvd and Highway 29  
 Bed Capacity: 130  
 Heliport: Yes  
 Distance from McGuire Station: 18 miles  
 Hospital has a plan to treat a limited number of contaminated patients.

- b. Carolina's Medical Center, Charlotte, N. C.  
Bed Capacity: 853  
Location: 1000 Blythe Boulevard  
Heliport: Yes, and Helicopter Service  
Distance from the McGuire Station: 19 miles  
Hospital has a plan to treat a limited number of contaminated patients.
  
- c. Lake Norman Medical Center, Mooresville, N.C.  
Bed Capacity: 121  
Location: 610 East Center Avenue  
Heliport: Yes  
Distance from the McGuire Station: 15 miles  
Contact Person: Administrator  
Hospital has a plan to treat a limited number of contaminated patients.
  
- d. Iredell Memorial Hospital, Inc., Statesville, N.C.  
Bed Capacity: 206  
Location: Corner Brookdale Drive & Hartness Road  
Heliport: Yes  
Distance from McGuire Station: 25 miles  
Contact Person: Administrator  
Hospital has a plan to treat a limited number of contaminated patients.
  
- e. Davis Community Hospital  
Bed Capacity: 180  
Location: Old Mocksville Rd. at U.S. 64 at I-40  
Heliport: Yes (Paved parking area outside E.R)  
Distance: 29 miles  
Contact: Administrator  
Hospital has plan to treat a limited number of contaminated patients.
  
- f. Catawba Memorial Hospital, Hickory, N.C.  
Bed Capacity: 233  
Location: Fairgrove Church Road  
Heliport: Yes  
Distance from McGuire Station: 26 miles  
Hospital has a plan to treat a limited number of contaminated patients.

- g. Frye Regional Medical Center, Hickory, N.C.  
Bed Capacity: 218  
Location: 420 N. Center Street  
Heliport: At Airport - 10 minutes away  
Distance from McGuire Station: 32 miles  
Hospital has a plan to treat a limited number of contaminated patients.
  - h. Cabarrus Memorial Hospital, Concord, N.C.  
Bed Capacity: 440  
Location: 920 Church Street, North  
Heliport: Yes (Asphalt pad behind hospital)  
Distance from McGuire Station: 21 miles  
Hospital has a plan to treat a limited number of contaminated patients.
  - i. Lincoln County Hospital, Inc. Lincolnton, N.C.  
Bed Capacity: 110  
Location: Off 321 By-Pass South  
Heliport: Yes  
Distance from McGuire Station: 18 miles  
Hospital has a plan to treat a limited number of contaminated patients.
6. Radiological survey instrumentation may be provided by DRP staff or advisors to the hospitals listed above. DRP may also make recommendations to the SERT leader for additional support from the Federal government, if needed.
7. Transportation of Radiation Victims
- a. The Facility Services Division, Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Section, DHR is responsible for developing procedures to marshal ambulance and rescue resources and for coordinating emergency services at radiation accident sites and shelters.
  - b. SERT will advise EMS of the medical facilities to be evacuated, and those facilities capable of receiving radiated patients.
  - c. EMS staff will determine the number of vehicles needed and dispatch them to a local staging area as required.

- d. At the staging area, EMS personnel will be issued dosimeters, briefed on the nature and extent of the accident, and assigned missions.

**C. Emergency Facilities and Equipment.**

1. North Carolina State Government conducts emergency command and control functions from the State EOC located in the sub-basement area of the Administration Building at 116 W. Jones Street, Raleigh, N.C. 27603-1335. The EOC will serve as SERT's command and control facility.
2. The State EOC has approximately 20,000 square feet of floor space occupied daily by EM staff.
3. Office space is maintained in a readiness condition for the Governor and his staff. Space is also reserved for other key officials who assist the Governor and his staff in carrying out command and control functions.
4. The State EOC is equipped with an emergency power generator, a communications center, eating and sleeping quarters and other necessities required for continuous operation.
5. SERT, when directed to establish an alternate location, will locate at a facility in the Raleigh area.
  - a. Alternate Location: The National Guard Headquarters at Raleigh, located at 4105 Reedy Creek Road. Arrangements have been made for use of a designated area in this facility by SERT. The facility is equipped with emergency power, a communications center and other necessities required for continuous operations over an extended period.
6. Procedures are established to alert, notify and assemble SERT. The times required for notification of members of SERT to the establishment of the State EOC under varying conditions shown in Figure 12.
7. Radiological monitoring equipment used by the following State government agencies is inventoried, inspected, and given an operational check quarterly:

Organization

Alcohol Law Enforcement Division  
Wildlife Resources Commission

Division of Highways  
Division of Motor Vehicles  
N.C. Forest Service  
N.C. State Highway Patrol  
N.C. Wing, Civil Air Patrol  
N.C. Division of Radiation Protection

- a. Radiological equipment kits are maintained in the Radiological Branch, EM to replace any that become inoperable or are lost. (See Attachment 3, this Part).
  - b. Calibration of equipment will be performed at intervals recommended by the equipment supplier.
8. An inventory of emergency kits by general category (protective equipment, communications equipment, radiological monitoring equipment and emergency supplies) is contained in Attachment 3, this PART.
9. The off-site meteorological capability is provided by the National Weather Service Office, Greer, S.C. and local weather measurement teams provided by the N.C. Forest Service. Wind speed and direction, temperature and vertical gradient, precipitation, and dew point data will be provided.
10. Field monitoring data collected within the EPZ of the McGuire Station during the period of an announced emergency condition will be transmitted or delivered to the mobile radiological laboratory operated by DRP. The laboratory will be positioned in a location which, in the judgment of the Director of DRP, SERT Operations Representative, is best suited to accomplishing the assigned mission. This mobile laboratory is equipped with cellular phones and radio communications on the Emergency Management and State Highway Patrol networks.

**SERT ACTIVATION TIME TABLE**

TIME PERIOD	WEATHER CONDITIONS	NOTIFY SERT STAFF	TRAVEL TIME TO RALEIGH (SEOC)	ACTIVATE SEOC	TIME TO COMPLETE SEOC ACTIVATION
<b>MON.-FRI 0800-1700</b>	FAIR	30 MINS	20 MINS	30 MINS	1 HR. 20 MINS
	RAIN SLEET, SNOW	30 MINS	40 MINS	30 MINS	1HR. 40 MINS
<b>MON. FRI 1700-0800</b>	FAIR	45 MINS	30 MINS	30 MINS	1 HR. 45 MINS
	RAIN SLEET, SNOW	45 MINS	60 MINS	30 MINS	1HR. 30 MINS
<b>SATURDAY, SUNDAY, HOLIDAYS</b>	FAIR	45 MINS	30 MINS	30 MINS	1HR 45 MINS
	RAIN SLEET SNOW	60 MINS	60 MINS	30 MINS	2 HR 30 MINS

**Figure 12**

## **VI. EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS**

- A. Provisions have been made for communication networks to support all emergency response organizations throughout the course of an emergency. These networks are formed using commercial telephone service, Duke Power Company communications systems, local government emergency service two-way radio systems, and State and Federal government communications.
- B. To assure that an immediate level of alert and notification readiness is available, the following emergency response facilities are staffed 24 hours a day.
  1. The McGuire Station Control Room.
  2. The State Warning Point located at the N.C. Highway Patrol Communications Center in Raleigh, N.C.
  3. The County Warning Points for Cabarrus, Catawba, Gaston, Iredell, Lincoln and Mecklenburg Counties.

4. The North Carolina State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) located in Raleigh.
  5. The National Weather Service Offices located in Raleigh/Durham International Airport, Greer S.C., and Blacksburg Va.
- C. DCCPS and DRP are not staffed 24 hours a day, but are required to have key personnel on call at all times.
- D. Emergency Communications with Contiguous States.
1. Commercial telephone is the primary means of communication between State emergency response organizations in North and South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia.
  2. The FEMA National Radio System (FNARS) has terminals installed in States' EOCs providing voice or data radio communication among state governments and Federal Agencies.
  3. The National Warning System (NAWAS), another special telephone system, has terminals located at the State EOC and State and County Warning Points and National Weather Service Offices.
- E. Communications with Federal Response Organizations.
1. Commercial telephone service is the primary means of communication between State government and Federal response organizations.
  2. The Department of Energy Regional Coordinating Office in Aiken, S.C., (Savannah River Operations Office - 803/725-3333) uses equipment identical to that used in the FNARS system. With proper authorization, voice radio or data radio communication could be established between the North Carolina EOC and the DOE Regional Coordinating Office in South Carolina.
  3. Notification to other Federal agencies will be made through FEMA, Region IV Director's office at 404/853-4200. This telephone is manned 24 hours a day.
- F. Communications between State and Local Government.
1. The state telephone conferencing system, via restricted lines is the primary means of communication between SERT

headquarters and Cabarrus, Catawba, Gaston, Iredell, Lincoln, and Mecklenburg County EOCs.

2. Commercial telephone, two-way radio, fax and DCI are the back-up means of communications.
  3. The Decision Line telephone system is used to coordinate Siren and EAS activation, and protective action decisions between SERT and County EOC's.
- G. Communications between Duke Power Company, State and Local Governments.
1. The primary means of communication between the SERT headquarters and the McGuire Station will be the Selective Signaling System (SSS) and the State telephone conferencing system. Back-up communication between these two points will be commercial telephone lines and two-way radio systems. These systems will be expanded, as required, by the addition of temporary base stations, mobile units and hand carried portable units.
  2. A dedicated SSS circuit is the primary means of communication between the McGuire Station and the State and County Warning Points. When plant operations personnel activate this party-line circuit, telephones in the Warning Points ring simultaneously. These lines may remain open for two-way communication throughout an emergency.
  3. The back-up means of communication to the Warning Points are commercial telephone lines, two-way radio systems and fax machines.
- H. Additional Back-up Communications.
1. The North Carolina State Highway Patrol, when directed, will position radio equipped cars at the affected county EOCs and at the McGuire Station to provide back-up communication between these sites and SERT.
  2. Amateur Radio operators, when necessary, will position their equipment at County EOCs, State EOC, shelters and any other appropriate locations to provide back-up communication between these sites.

3. In an extreme emergency, when other forms of communications are not possible, the State Highway Patrol can be used to transport hard-copy messages.
- I. Field Assessment Team Communications.
    1. Two-way voice radio base station equipment has been installed at State EOC headquarters to communicate with the DRP mobile lab and/or Field Survey Teams.
    2. Space will be provided in the SERT headquarters for installation of temporary base station equipment for accident assessment teams furnished by Federal response organizations.
  - J. Communications for Alerting Emergency Response Personnel.
    1. The Selective Signaling System lines are the primary means of transmitting the initial notification of an event from the McGuire Station to the State and County Warning Points. (See Figure 13). Commercial telephones, fax machines and voice radios are the back-up means of communication. Messages from the plant continue to go to the Warning Points until directed otherwise; the Warning Points will relay messages to key individuals.
    2. Key members of SERT and DRP are on call 24 hours a day. One or more of these members will be notified by telephone from the State Warning Point of an emergency condition at the McGuire Station. A list of these individuals with business and non-business telephone numbers is posted at the State Warning Point. During evenings, weekends and holidays, at least two staff members of each agency will be equipped with digital pagers. The member who receives the initial notification from the State Warning Point will notify other members of the response agency.
  - K. Periodic Communications Tests.
    1. The following communications links between EM and Federal agencies are tested on a daily or weekly basis.
      - a. FNARS. Tested on a random basis between EM and FEMA Regional Center in Thomasville, Georgia.
      - b. NAWAS. Tested at the National, Regional and State level (at the State Warning Point) once every eight hours on an unscheduled basis.

2. Tests for EM Emergency Radio Networks:
  - a. FM Voice Network: Operated daily during business hours by EM Area Coordinators to contact the county coordinators in their jurisdiction. Used by the State EOC to contact EM mobile units across the state.
3. Test for the Selective Signaling System. The McGuire Nuclear Site will initiate a monthly test of the Selective Signaling System with State and County Warning Points.

L. The following individuals are responsible for preparing and implementing communications plans in support of emergencies in the McGuire Station EPZ:

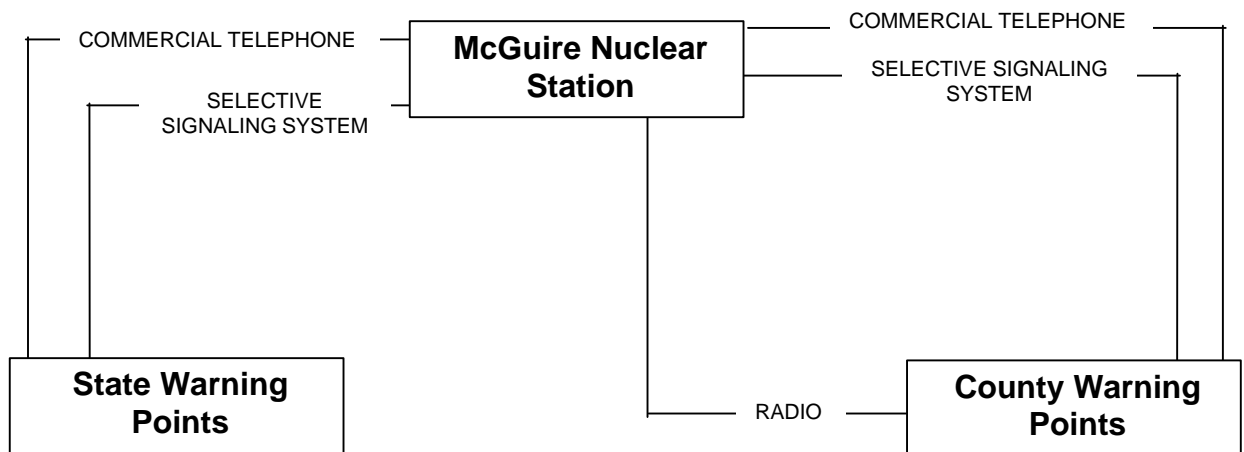
<b>ORGANIZATION</b>	<b>COMMUNICATION REPRESENTATIVE</b>
Duke Power Company	Emergency Coordinator
Emergency Management	Logistics Chief
SERT	Communications Officer
Cabarrus County	County Communication Officer
Catawba County	County Communication Officer
Gaston County	County Communication Officer
Iredell County	Emergency Services Director
Lincoln County	Emergency Services Director
Mecklenburg County	Mecklenburg County, Communication Supervisor

M. Communication to the Public.

1. The primary means of communication to the public are broadcast radio and television. There are 45 radio stations and 4 television stations serving the McGuire Area.
2. The National Weather Service Office in Greer, South Carolina, operates a weather radio station that serves the area included in a 10-mile radius of the McGuire Station.
3. The resources shown above are more than adequate to provide communication to 100 percent of the public within a 10-mile radius of the McGuire Station.
4. The type of information broadcast by radio and television stations and the method of transmission are dictated by the specific condition existing at the McGuire Station.

- a. When a normal or "non-emergency" condition exists, informational and educational items are broadcast to the public by radio and television stations (and National Weather Service Radio) as scheduled by each broadcaster.
- b. EAS will be activated when an emergency condition develops to the extent that the public should be warned and informed either to be prepared or to take some kind of protective action.

**PRIMARY COMMUNICATION LINK FOR INITIAL NOTIFICATION  
FROM  
McGuire Nuclear Station**



**Figure 13**

5. Radio stations WWSN-FM (Charlotte Operational Area) and WFMX (Statesville Operational Area) will activate EAS and transmit the alert tone, information, and instructions to all radio and television stations serving the area within a 10-mile radius of the McGuire Station. When the transmission is received, these stations will retransmit it to the public as often as necessary, if requested. As the emergency condition changes, revised information and instructions will be transmitted to keep the public aware of the circumstances.
6. The National Weather Service follows essentially the same procedures as the broadcast radio and television stations, except for EAS activation procedures. National Weather Service radio stations will interrupt current programming to transmit information related to an emergency condition at the McGuire Station.

7. Within time limits, the newspapers serving the area will publish special editions containing information and instructions to the public.
8. Coordinating Instructions.
  - a. During normal non-emergency periods, radio and television spots, special programs, special announcements by National Weather Service radio, and newspaper articles concerning nuclear plants will be linked with and related to information shown in the emergency brochure, and by other sources used in the EPZ.
  - b. Announcements and advisories transmitted to the public during periods when an emergency condition exists may (and probably will) refer to information published and distributed during non-emergency periods, such as:
    - (1) Geographical areas or political subdivisions within a 10-mile radius of the McGuire Station.
    - (2) Travel routes and shelter facilities should evacuation be required.
    - (3) Educational information on radiation.
    - (4) Instructions concerning the use of drugs or medicines to offset the effects of radiation.
    - (5) Instructions on how the public will be alerted and informed of an emergency condition, or a potential threat, particularly between the hours of midnight and 6 a.m.
  - c. Emergency information and instructions transmitted to the public will be prepared jointly by Duke Power Company along with local and State government public information staffs.
  - d. Planning for use of EAS is the responsibility of the county and state EM.

**VII. PLANS, EXERCISES, DRILLS, AND TRAINING**

- A. To evaluate the emergency response plans and to develop and maintain skills, training programs, periodic exercises and drills will be conducted. Deficiencies identified as a result of exercises and drills will be corrected through plan revisions and training modification.
- B. Responsibility for Plan Development, Periodic Review, and Distribution.
  - 1. The Director, EM, as the designated Emergency Planning Coordinator, is responsible for the development, updating, and distribution of emergency plans and for the coordination of these plans with other response agencies at Federal, State, and local levels.
  - 2. The Emergency Planning Coordinator will:
    - a. Provide training for individuals responsible for the planning effort.
    - b. Have overall authority and responsibility for radiological emergency response planning.
    - c. Ensure that this plan and supporting plans are reviewed, updated, and certified current on an annual basis. Any update will take into account the need for changes identified by drills and exercises. Revised pages will be dated and marked to show where changes have been made.
  - 3. Each organization will update the telephone numbers in this plan and in supporting internal procedures at least quarterly.

NOTE: See Attachment 2 (Supporting Plans and their Sources) and the Index.

- C. Radiological Emergency Response Training.
  - 1. Radiological emergency response training at Federal, State and local levels will be provided to those individuals who may be called upon to assist in an emergency, including participants under mutual aid agreements.
  - 2. Training at all levels will emphasize practical application and experience. In-place exercises, drills, sub-systems exercises, table

top exercises, emergency operations simulations, and field exercises will be stressed.

3. Shown below are the types of training available and the State department or agency responsible for arranging or conducting the training.
  - a. Team Leadership and Coordination. DCCPS will actively pursue quotas for the FEMA Radiological Emergency Response Operations Course. Nominees to fill the quotas will be limited to such State and local personnel as team leaders, coordinators and key personnel of response organizations who are expected to participate in emergency operations at or near the McGuire Station. Other Federal level training such as meetings, seminars, and workshops will be attended by appropriate representatives of State and local government.
  - b. Accident Assessment. DENR is responsible for training personnel in accident assessment. From a professional and technical point of view, many response personnel are already trained by virtue of their positions, (e.g., radiation safety officers for major hospitals, health physicists, or professors of nuclear engineering). Training will consist primarily of accident assessment organization, procedures, and reports and will be conducted in conjunction with exercises to test this plan.
  - c. Radiological Monitoring. EM is responsible for training instructors who will conduct the various Radiological courses at State and local levels. The Division is also responsible for arranging radiological training in those counties in the vicinity of the McGuire Station and will, if necessary, conduct the training.
  - d. Law Enforcement and Firefighting. The State Highway Patrol, Alcohol Law Enforcement Division, Motor Vehicles License and Theft Section, Wildlife Resources Commission, and Forest Services have instructors and are responsible for training their personnel.
  - e. Emergency Medical Service and Rescue. The Emergency Medical Service (EMS) Section of DHR is responsible for the Emergency Medical Training (EMT) for State level EMS and rescue personnel.

- f. Local Emergency Service. Training of local emergency management and service personnel is the responsibility of the local Emergency Management Coordinator. This responsibility is met through the Fundamentals Course For Radiological Monitors, State sponsored EMT, Federally sponsored emergency response operation training, and participation in various training exercises and drills.
  - g. Medical Support. Training for medical support personnel is the responsibility of the local Emergency Management Coordinator in conjunction with hospital and ambulance providers concerned. This responsibility is met through the use State sponsored EMT and special training provided by hospitals and EM.
  - h. Communications. Training for communications personnel is the responsibility of the department or agency to which they are assigned. Training at the integrated response level necessary to implement this plan will be accomplished during drills and annual exercises.
4. State and local governments will conduct radiation emergency response training for personnel scheduled to operate within the plume and ingestion exposure pathway EPZs. Refresher training will be conducted on an annual basis commencing with individual training and culminating with a field exercise.

**D. Drills.**

1. Elements of emergency response organizations will conduct specialized drills according to the following schedule:

<u>ORGANIZATION</u>	<u>ELEMENT</u>	<u>TYPE OF DRILL</u>	<u>SCHEDULE</u>
DCCPS	EM	Communications	Monthly
County	Emr.Mgt.Ag.	Communications	Monthly
Duke Power Co.	McGuire Plt	Communications	Annually
DENR	DRP	Communications	Annually
County & City	Fire Depts.	Fire	*
County	EMS	Emer. Medical	Annually
Hospitals**	Emer. Depts.	Emer. Medical	Annually
Duke Power Co.	McGuire Plt	Rad.Monitoring	Annually
DENR	DRP	Rad.Monitoring	Annually
DCCPS	EM	Rad.Monitoring	Annually
DENR	DRP	Health Physics	Semi annually

\* In accordance with McGuire Station requirements.

\*\* Hospitals that serve the Emergency Planning Zone.

2. Each element of an emergency response organization that conducts periodic drills is responsible for preparing and conducting the drills within the required time frame.
3. Elements of emergency response organizations may wish to conduct drills jointly. For example, radiological monitoring drills may be conducted jointly with communications drills.
4. Emergency medical drills may be included as a part of an annual nuclear plant exercise.
5. Drill plans will include, but not be limited to, the items described in paragraph E.6 below.

**E. Exercises.**

1. DCCPS is responsible for the development of all fixed nuclear facility exercises conducted by the State.
2. A biennial exercise will be conducted involving one of the fixed nuclear facilities in North Carolina to test the plan for that facility and the integrated response capabilities of participating organizations. The scenario will differ from year to year to insure that all major elements of the plan will be tested within a six-year period.
3. Within each six-year period, at least one biennial exercise will begin between 6 p.m. and midnight and another between midnight and 6 a.m.
4. Principal Exercise Participants.
  - a. The Office of the Governor.
  - b. North Carolina State Government departments of:  
  
Administration  
Agriculture  
Correction  
Crime Control and Public Safety  
Environment, Health and Natural Resources  
Justice (DCI)  
Transportation
  - c. Wildlife Resources Commission.

- d. Local governments: Elected officials, appointed officials, and chiefs and operating units of emergency services in Cabarrus, Catawba, Gaston, Iredell, Lincoln and Mecklenburg Counties.
  - e. Duke Power Company.
  - f. The American Red Cross and the Salvation Army.
  - g. Federal agencies with emergency response obligations.
  - h. Southern Bell Telephone Company.
  - i. Radio and television stations serving the EPZ.
  - j. Volunteer emergency service organizations.
  - k. Agreement medical care facility and medical transporter.
5. DCCPS is responsible for establishing a control group for each exercise. Composed of representatives of the organizations shown in Paragraph 4 above, the control group is responsible, under the direction of DCCPS, for the plan and conduct of the exercise.
6. Exercise plans will be developed under the direction of DCCPS in coordination with local governments and Duke Power Company. These plans will include, but are not limited to the following:
- a. Basic objective(s) of the exercise.
  - b. Date(s), time period, place(s), and participating organizations.
  - c. Simulated events (scenario).
  - d. A time schedule of real and simulated initiating events.
  - e. A narrative summary describing the conduct of the exercise.
  - f. A description of the arrangements and advance materials to be provided to evaluators, controllers and official observers.

**F. Evaluation and Critique.**

1. DCCPS is responsible for conducting the evaluation and critique of exercises and drills. The critique will be conducted as soon as possible after each exercise or drill, with all key players, controllers and evaluators in attendance.
2. DCCPS will establish an evaluation group composed of representatives from the Duke Power Company, Federal, State, and local governments.
3. DCCPS will be responsible for recording information obtained in the critique, evaluating it, and implementing needed improvements in this plan and State government emergency response procedures.

**ATTACHMENT 1 to Part 1**  
**AUTHORITIES, REFERENCES AND AGREEMENTS**

**This Attachment stipulates the authorities and references upon which PART 1 is based.**

A. North Carolina Emergency Management Act of 1977 (G.S. 166A-1 et. seq.).

1. Definitions

a. Emergency Management

- (1) That state of readiness to minimize the adverse effect of any type of disaster which includes the never-ending preparedness cycle of prevention, mitigation, warning, movement, shelter, emergency assistance and recovery.
- (2) That Division of the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety whose mission is to organize, plan, train and coordinate operations of State and local government personnel, quasi-governmental entities and volunteer organizations in preparation and response to emergencies or disasters.

- b. Disaster. An occurrence of, or an imminent threat of, widespread or severe damage, injury, or loss of life or property resulting from a natural or man-made cause.

2. Functions of State Emergency Management.

- a. Coordination of the activities of all agencies for emergency management within the State, including planning, organizing, staffing, equipping, training, testing and activation of emergency management programs.
- b. Preparation and maintenance of State plans for man-made or natural disasters.
- c. Coordination of the use of existing means of communications and supplementary communications resources and integrating them into a comprehensive State or State-Federal telecommunications or other communications system or network.

- 3. Authority of the Governor for Emergency Management. The Governor shall have general direction and control of the State Emergency Management Program and shall be responsible for carrying out the

provisions of the North Carolina Emergency Management Act. The Governor is authorized and empowered:

- a. To utilize the services, equipment, supplies and facilities of existing departments, offices and agencies of the State and of the political subdivisions thereof. The officers and personnel of these departments, offices and agencies are required to cooperate with and extend such services and facilities to the Governor upon request. Such authority shall exist for a disaster, or emergency management planning and training purposes.
  - b. To delegate any authority vested in him by this law and to provide for the sub-delegation of any such authority.
  - c. To make, amend or rescind mutual aid agreements.
  - d. To assume operational control over all or part of the emergency management functions within this State in the event of a disaster or threat of disaster, or when requested by the governing body of any political subdivision in the State.
4. Authority of the Secretary of Crime Control and Public Safety. The Secretary of Crime Control and Public Safety shall be responsible to the Governor for State Emergency Management activities and shall have:
- a. The power as delegated by the Governor to activate the State and local plans applicable to areas in question and shall be empowered to authorize and direct employment and use of any personnel and forces to which the plan or plans apply and the use and distribution of any supplies, equipment, materials, and facilities available pursuant to this statute or any other provisions of law.
  - b. Additional authority, duties and responsibilities that may be prescribed by the Governor and which may be subdelegated to the appropriate member of his Department.
5. State of Disaster. The existence of a state of disaster may be proclaimed by the Governor, or by resolution of the General Assembly if either of these finds that a disaster threatens or exists. Any state of disaster shall be terminated by a proclamation of the Governor or resolution of the General Assembly.

- a. Powers of the Governor during a state of disaster:
  - (1) To utilize all available State resources as reasonably necessary to cope with emergencies, including the transfer and direction of personnel or functions of State agencies or units thereof for the purpose of performing or facilitating emergency services.
  - (2) To take such action and give such directions to State and local law enforcement officers and agencies that may be reasonably necessary for the purpose of securing compliance with the provisions of this law and with the orders, rules and regulations made pursuant thereto.
- b. Powers of the Governor, with the concurrence of the Council of State:
  - (1) To direct and compel the evacuation of all or part of the population from any stricken or threatened area within the State; to prescribe routes, modes of transportation and destinations in connection with the evacuation; and to control ingress and egress of a disaster area, the movement of people within the area and the occupancy of premises therein.
  - (2) To establish a system of economic control over all resources, materials and services.
  - (3) To regulate and control the flow of vehicular and pedestrian traffic, the congregation of persons in public places or buildings, lights and noises of all kinds, and the maintenance, extension and operation of public utility and transportation services and facilities; to waive a provision of any regulation or ordinance of a State agency or local government unit which restricts the immediate relief of human suffering.
  - (4) To perform and exercise such other functions and powers and duties as are necessary to promote and secure the safety and protection of the civilian population.
  - (5) To procure (by purchase, condemnation, seizure, or by other means), to construct, lease, transport, store, maintain, renovate, or distribute materials and facilities for emergency management without regard to limitation of any existing law.

B. North Carolina Radiation Protection Act (G.S. 104E-1 et seq.).

1. Authority of Radiation Protection Commission. The Radiation Protection Commission is authorized:
  - a. To advise the Department of Environment, Health and Natural Resources in the development of comprehensive policies and programs for evaluation, determination, and reduction of hazards associated with the use of radiation.
  - b. To adopt, promulgate, amend, and repeal such rules and regulations and standards relating to the manufacture, production, transportation, use, handling, servicing, installation, storage, sale, lease, or other disposition of radioactive material and radiation machines as may be necessary to carry out the policies, purposes, and provisions of the North Carolina Radiation Protection Act.
2. Authority of the Department of Environment, Health and Natural Resources. The Department of Environment, Health and Natural Resources is the designated State agency to administer a statewide radiation protection program consistent with the provisions of the North Carolina Radiation Protection Act. The Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources is authorized:
  - a. To advise, consult, and cooperate with other public agencies and with affected groups and industries concerning radiation and its hazards.
  - b. To respond to any emergency which involves possible or actual release of radioactive material, and to perform or supervise decontamination or otherwise protect the public health and safety in any manner deemed necessary. This section does not in any way alter or change the provisions of Chapter 166A of the North Carolina General Statutes concerning response during an emergency by the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety.
  - c. To develop and maintain a Statewide environmental radiation protection program for monitoring the radioactivity levels in air, water, soil, vegetation, animal life, milk and food as necessary to insure protection of the public and the environment from radiation hazards.
  - d. To enter upon any public or private property, other than a private dwelling, at all reasonable times for the purpose of determining compliance with the provisions of the North Carolina Radiation

Protection Act and rules, regulations and standards adopted pursuant thereto.

- e. In the event of emergency, to impound or order the impounding of sources of radiation in the possession of any person who is not equipped to observe or fails to observe the provisions of this law or any rules or regulations promulgated by the Commission.
3. Authority of the Governor. After approval by the Radiation Protection Commission, the governor is authorized to enter into agreements with the Federal government, other states, or interstate agencies, whereby this State will perform on a cooperative basis with the Federal government, other states, or interstate agencies, inspections, emergency response to radiation accidents, and other functions related to the control of radiation.

C. Department of Crime Control and Public Safety (G.S. 143B-473 et seq.).

- 1. The Department of Crime Control and Public Safety includes, among others:
  - a. State Highway Patrol Division.
  - b. National Guard Division.
  - c. Civil Air Patrol.
  - d. Alcohol Law Enforcement Division.
  - e. Emergency Management Division.
- 2. The head of the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety is the Secretary who has authority in the following areas, among other things:
  - a. To insure the preparation, coordination and currency of military and emergency management plans and the effective conduct of emergency operations by all participating agencies to sustain life, prevent, minimize, or remedy injury to persons and damage to property resulting from disasters caused by enemy attack or other hostile actions or from disasters due to natural or man-made causes. (G.S. 143B-473 et seq.)
  - b. In the event that the Governor, in the exercise of his constitutional and statutory responsibilities, shall deem it necessary to utilize the services of more than one subunit of State government to provide protection to the people from natural or man-made disasters or

emergencies, including but not limited to wars, insurrections, riots, civil disturbances, or accidents, the Secretary, under the direction of the Governor, shall serve as the Chief Coordinating Officer for the State between the respective subunits so utilized. (G.S. 143B-476)

- c. Whenever the Secretary exercises the authority provided in sub-section (b) of this section, he shall be authorized to utilize and allocate all available State resources as are reasonably necessary to cope with the emergency or disaster, including directing of personnel and functions of State agencies or units, thereof, for the purpose of performing or facilitating the initial response to the disaster or emergency. Following the initial response, the Secretary, in consultation with the heads of State agencies which have or appear to have the responsibility for dealing with the emergency or disaster, shall designate one or more lead agencies to be responsible for subsequent phases of the response to the emergency or disaster. Pending an opportunity to consult with the heads of such agencies, the Secretary may make interim lead agencies designations. [G.S. 143B- 476(d)]
- d. Every department of State government is required to report to the Secretary, by the fastest means practical, all natural or man-made disasters or emergencies, including but not limited to wars, insurrections, riots, civil disturbances, or accidents which appear likely to require the utilization of the services of more than one subunit of State government. [G.S. 143B-476(e)]
- e. Nothing contained in sections (b), (c), or (d) shall be construed to supersede or modify those powers granted to the Governor or the Council of State to declare and react to a state of disaster as provided in Chapter 166A of the General Statutes, the Constitution or elsewhere. [G.S. 143-476(g)]
- f. State Highway Patrol: The State Highway Patrol shall have full power and authority to perform such duties as peace officers as may from time to time be directed by the Governor. Members of the State Highway Patrol, in addition to the duties, power, and authority granted elsewhere, shall have the authority throughout the State of North Carolina of any peace officer in respect to making arrests for any crimes committed in their presence and shall have authority to make arrests for any crimes committed on any highway. (G.S. 20-184 et seq.)

g. North Carolina National Guard.

- (1) The Governor shall be the Commander-in-Chief of the NC National Guard and shall have the power to call out the NC National Guard to execute the laws, secure the safety of persons and property, suppress riots or insurrections, repel invasions and provide disaster relief. (G.S. 127-1 et seq.)
- (2) The military head of the NC National Guard shall be the Adjutant General, who shall hold the rank of Major General. The Adjutant General shall be appointed by the Governor, in his capacity as Commander-in-Chief of the NC National Guard, in consultation with the Secretary of Crime Control and Public Safety, and shall serve at the pleasure of the Governor. (G.S. 127A-19)
- (3) In all administrative and operational matters affecting the NC National Guard while under State control, the Adjutant General shall be responsible to and subject to the direction and supervision of the Secretary of Crime Control and Public Safety. (G.S. 127A-20)
- (4) In the event members of the North Carolina National Guard are called out by the Governor pursuant to the authority vested in him by the Constitution, they shall have such power of arrest as may be reasonably necessary to accomplish the purpose for which they have been called out. (G.S. 127A-149)

h. Civil Air Patrol.

- (1) The Civil Air Patrol Division is authorized to receive, from State and local governments, their agencies and private citizens, requests for assistance by the North Carolina Wing, Civil Air Patrol; in natural or man-made disasters or other emergency situations. (G.S. 143B-490 et seq.)
- (2) The Secretary or his designee, under such rules, terms and conditions as are adopted by the Department, shall approve or disapprove missions by the North Carolina Wing, Civil Air Patrol. (G.S. 143-490)
- (3) Wing Commander. The Wing Commander of the North Carolina Wing, Civil Air Patrol shall certify to the Secretary of Crime Control and Public Safety those senior members, 18

years of age or older, who are in good standing. Those certified members shall be deemed and considered employees of the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety for Workmen's Compensation purposes, and for no other purposes, while performing duties incident to a State requested and approved mission.

- i. Alcohol Law Enforcement Division. Enforce the liquor and drug laws; perform such other duties as may be assigned by the Secretary for the Governor. Alcohol Law Enforcement agents have statewide jurisdiction and the same powers and authorities as law enforcement officers generally. (G.S. 18A-19)
- j. Emergency Management Division. See North Carolina Emergency Management Act of 1977. (G.S. 166A-1 et seq.)

D. Department of Health & Human Resources

- 1. This department includes, among others:
  - a. Division of Facility Services.
    - (1) Health Planning Section.
    - (2) Office of Emergency Medical Services.
  - b. Division of Health Services.
    - (1) Laboratory Section, Environmental Science Branch.
    - (2) Sanitary Engineering Section.
      - (a) Sanitation Branch.
      - (b) Solid Waste Branch.
      - (c) Water Supply Branch.
  - c. Division of Social Services.

2. The head of the Department of Human Resources is the Secretary. The Secretary has the authority to, among other things:
  - a. Emergency Medical Services (G.S. 143-407 et seq. and G.S. 130-230 et seq.).
    - (1) After consulting with the Emergency Medical Services Advisory Council and with such local governments as may be involved, seek the establishment of statewide, regional and local emergency medical services operations.
    - (2) Develop a system for classifying and categorizing hospitals as to kinds and levels of emergency treatment they normally and regularly provide and make this information available and known to ambulance service providers, health care facilities and to the general public.
    - (3) Encourage and assist in the development of appropriately located comprehensive emergency treatment centers.
    - (4) Encourage and assist in the development of a statewide emergency medical services communication system which would enable transport vehicles to communicate with treatment facilities.
    - (5) Establish a State emergency medical services record system.
    - (6) Promote the development of an air ambulance support system to supplement ground vehicle operations.
  - b. Health Planning Section. Conduct statewide inventories of health care facilities. (G.S. 131A-1 et.seq.)
  - c. Social Services. Enforce the rules and regulations of the Social Services Commission and supervise the county departments of Social Services. The county departments of Social Services shall administer the programs of public assistance established by the General Assembly. (G.S. 108-7 et.seq.)

E. Department of Environment, Health and Natural Resources.

1. This department includes, among others:
  - a. Division of Radiation Protection
  - b. Division of Laboratory Services
  - c. Division of Environmental Sciences
  - d. Division of Solid Waste Management
  - e. Division of Water Resources
  - f. Division of Marine Fisheries
  - g. Division of Forestry Resources
  - h. Division of Parks and Recreation
  - i. Division of Environmental Management
2. The head of the Department of Environment, Health and Natural Resources is the Secretary. The Secretary has the authority to, among other things:
  - a. Division of Radiation Protection. See North Carolina Radiation Protection Act. (G.S. 104E-1 et.seq.)
  - b. Division of Water Resources. The Department shall cause to be made examination of all waters and their sources and their surroundings which are used, or proposed to be used, as sources of public water supply, and the Department shall ascertain whether the same are suitable for use as public water supply sources. (G.S. 130-166.44)
  - c. Division of Solid Waste Management. Develop a comprehensive program for implementation of safe and sanitary practices for management of solid waste (solid waste does not include oils and other liquid hydrocarbon or radioactive materials); develop and enforce a permit system governing the facilities; and make investigation, surveys and inspections concerning solid waste management. (G.S. 130-166.16 et.seq.)
  - d. Administer and enforce the provisions of the law pertaining to the conservation of marine and estuarine resources.
  - e. Division of Marine Fisheries. Enforce the regulations of the Marine Fisheries Commission which is empowered to authorize, license, regulate, prohibit, prescribe, or restrict all forms of marine estuarine resources in coastal fishing waters with respect to time, place, character or dimension of any

method or equipment that may be employed in taking fish, and size limits on maximum quantities of fish that may be taken, possessed, bailed to another, transported, bought, sold or given away. The commission can regulate and prohibit, and the Department is authorized to license the opening and closing of coastal fishing waters, except as to inland game fish, whether entirely or only as to the taking of particular classes of fish, use of particular equipment or as to other activities within the jurisdiction of the Department; and the possession, cultivation, transportation, importation, exportation, sale, purchase, acquisition, and disposition of all marine and estuarine resources and all related equipment, implements, vessels, and conveyances. (G.S. 113-181 et seq.)

- f. Division of Marine Fisheries. Appoint inspectors and protectors of the Marine Fisheries Commission who are granted the powers of peace officers anywhere in the State enforcing all matters within the jurisdiction of the department. Inspectors and protectors are additionally authorized to arrest without warrant under the terms of G.S. 15A-401 (b) for felonies, for breaches of the peace, for assault on them or in their presence, and for other offenses evincing a flouting of their authority as enforcement officers and constituting a threat to the public peace and order which would tend to subvert the authority of this State if ignored. Peace officers may also arrest violators who commit an assault upon a law enforcement officer, give a false report to a police radio, unlawfully carry a concealed weapon, or impersonate an officer. (G.S. 113-136)
- g. Division of Forest Resources. Appoint as many law enforcement officers as the Secretary deems necessary to carry out the forest law enforcement responsibility of the department. In addition to the powers of forest rangers to prevent and extinguish fires, these officers shall have all powers and duties to enforce all statutes of this State enacted for the protection of forests and woodlands from fires, insects or disease, and for preventing the obstruction of streams and drainage ditches in forests and woodlands. These officers may arrest, without warrant, any person or persons committing any crimes in their presence or whom the officer has probable cause to believe has committed a crime in his presence. (G.S. 113-55.1)

- h. Division of Parks and Recreation. Make reasonable rules for the regulation of the use by the public of all State forests, State parks and State lakes under its charge, which regulations, after having been posted in conspicuous places on or adjacent to such properties of the State and at the courthouse of the county of counties in which properties are situated, shall have the force and effect of law and any violation of such regulation shall constitute a misdemeanor and shall be punishable by a fine of not more than \$50 or by imprisonment not exceeding 20 days. (G.S. 113-35)
- i. Division of Environmental Management. In conjunction with the Environmental Management Commission, conduct hearing for the classification of waters, assignment of classifications, air quality standards, air contaminate sources, classifications, emission control standards and to adopt rules and regulations concerning each. [G.S. 143-215.3(a)]
- j. If he finds emission into the air or discharge into the water is causing imminent danger to the health of safety of the public may, with concurrence of the Governor, order persons responsible to immediately reduce or discontinue the discharge or emission. [G.S. 143.215.3(a)(12)].

F. North Carolina Department of Agriculture.

- 1. This department includes, but is not limited to the Food and Drug Protection Division.
- 2. The head of the Department of Agriculture is the Commissioner of Agriculture who is authorized to, among other things:
  - a. Detain or embargo any food, drug, device, cosmetic, or consumer commodity that is adulterated. Food shall be deemed adulterated if it contains any poisonous or deleterious substance which may render it injurious to health or it has been intentionally subjected to radiation, unless the use of radiation was in conformity with the regulations or otherwise authorized. (G.S. 106-120 et. seq.)
  - b. Enter at reasonable times any factory, warehouse, or establishment in which food, drugs, devices, or cosmetics are manufactured, processed, or packed or held for introduction to commerce or after such introduction or to

enter any vehicle being used to transport or hold such food, drugs, devices, or cosmetics in commerce. (G.S. 106-140)

- c. Inspect any livestock, poultry, grain, or feed to determine if it is adulterated and to prohibit the use of such adulterated products. (G.S. 106-549.17; 106-549.53; 106-621 et.seq.; 106-284.30 et.seq.)

F. North Carolina Department of Justice.

- 1. The North Carolina Department of Justice includes, among others:
  - a. State Bureau of Investigation.
  - b. Division of Criminal Statistics, Police Information Network.
- 2. The head of the Department of Justice is the Attorney General who has the authority to, among other things:
  - a. Investigate at the request of the Governor when called upon by law enforcement officers of the State any crime committed anywhere in the State. SBI agents have the same power of arrest as is now vested in the sheriffs of the several counties and their jurisdiction is statewide. (G.S. 114-12 et.seq.)
  - b. To establish, devise, maintain and operate a system for receiving and disseminating, to participating agencies, information collected, maintained, and correlated concerning criminal and law administration.

H. Wildlife Resources Commission. The Wildlife Resources Commission is authorized to, among other things:

- 1. Manage, restore, develop, cultivate, conserve, protect, and regulate wildlife resources of the State and to administer laws relating to game, game and freshwater fish, and other wildlife resources enacted by the General Assembly. (G.S. 143-237 et.seq.)
- 2. Appoint wildlife protectors who are granted the authority of peace officers anywhere in the State in enforcing all matters within the jurisdiction of the Wildlife Resources Commission. Protectors are additionally authorized to arrest without warrant under the terms of G.S. 15A-401(b) for felonies, breaches of the peace, assaults on them or in their presence, and other offenses evincing a flouting of

their authority as enforcement officers or constituting a threat to the public peace and order which would tend to subvert the authority of this State if ignored. They may also arrest violators who commit an assault upon a law enforcement officer, cause a false report to be broadcast on a police radio, unlawfully carry a concealed weapon, or impersonate an officer. (G.S. 143- 246 and 113-136)

I. Environmental Management Commission.

1. The Environmental Management Commission of the Department of Natural Resources and Community Development has promulgated rules and regulations to be followed in protection, preservation, and enhancement of the water and air resources of the State. (G.S. 143B-282)
2. It is unlawful to discharge any radiological, chemical or biological warfare agent or high level radioactive waste into the waters of the State. [G.S. 143-214.2(a)] The discharge of any waste to the sub-surface or ground waters of the State by means of wells is prohibited. [G.S. 143-214.2(b)] A permit to discharge waste into the water must be obtained from the Commission.
3. Civil penalties and criminal penalties are provided for violation of the laws relating to air pollution. (G.S. 143-215.6)
4. The Commission can declare an emergency when it finds a generalized condition of water or air pollution which is causing imminent danger to the health or safety of the public. [G.S. 143-215.3(a)(12)]
5. It is unlawful, except as provided by permit from the Commission, for any person to discharge or cause to be discharged, oil or other hazardous substances into or upon any waters, tidal flats, beaches, or lands within the State, or into any sewer, surface water drain or waters that drain into the waters of this State, regardless of fault of the person having control over the oil or other hazardous substances, or regardless of whether the discharge was the result of intentional or negligent conduct, accident, or other cause. [G.S. 143- 215.83(a) and 143-215.91]
6. Hazardous substance means any substance, other than oil, when discharged in any quantity may present an imminent and substantial danger to the public health or welfare and is designated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, unless the Commission objects. [G.S. 143-215.77 (5a) and 143-215.77A]

J. North Carolina Department of Corrections.

1. The North Carolina Department of Corrections includes, among others:
  - a. Prisons Division.
  - b. Correctional Enterprises.
2. The head of the Department of Corrections is the Secretary who is authorized to, among other things:
  - a. Provide necessary custody, supervision, and treatment to control and rehabilitate criminal offenders and juvenile delinquents and thereby reduce the rate and cost of crime and delinquency.
  - b. Adopt rules and regulations related to the conduct, supervision, rights, and privileges of persons in his custody or under his supervision. (G.S. 143B-260 et. seq. and G.S. 148-2 et.seq.)

K. North Carolina Department of Transportation.

1. The North Carolina Department of Transportation includes, among others, the Division of Highways.
2. The general purpose of the Department of Transportation is to provide for the necessary planning, construction, maintenance, and operation of an interconnected Statewide transportation system of economical and safe transportation of people and goods as provided by law. (G.S. 143-345 et.seq.)

L. Department of Administration (G.S. 143-334 et.seq. and 143B-366 et.seq.).

1. The Department of Administration includes, among others, the Division of State General Services.
2. The head of the Department of Administration is the Secretary who is authorized to, among other things:
  - a. Establish a coordinated system for transmission of information by communication between various agencies

and departments and institutions of the State, local, and Federal government. (G.S. 143-334 et.seq.)

- b. Appoint special police officers who shall have the same power of arrest and territorial jurisdiction as the police officers of the City of Raleigh. In addition, these special police shall have the authority of a deputy sheriff on property owned, leased, or maintained by the State and located in the County of Wake.
- c. Establish and operate a central telephone system. (G.S. 143-334 et.seq.)
- d. Perform such additional duties as may be assigned by the Governor. (G.S. 143-334 et.seq.)
- e. Exercise all functions, powers, duties, and obligations concerning the Southern Interstate Nuclear Compact. (G.S. 143B-366 et.seq.)

M. Southern Interstate Nuclear Compact (G.S. 104D-1 et. seq.). The Congress of the United States in P.L. 563 provided for the southern states to create an Interstate agency. The North Carolina General assembly provided in G.S. 104D-1 for North Carolina's participation in the Southern Interstate Nuclear Compact and the Southern Interstate Nuclear Board. This Board has the power to ascertain and analyze on a continual basis the position of the South with respect to nuclear related industries; encourage the development and use of nuclear energy, facilities, installations, and products as part of the balance of economy; collect, correlate and disseminate information relating to civilian uses of nuclear energy, materials, and products; and conduct or cooperate in conducting programs of training for State and local personnel engaged in any aspect of nuclear industry, medicine, or education with the promotional regulation thereof; and training programs in the formulation of administration of measures designed to promote safety and all matters related to the development, use, or disposal or nuclear energy, materials, products, installation, or waste. North Carolina and the other southern states participated in the Southern Agreement for Mutual State Radiological Assistance and its resulting Southern Mutual Radiation Assistance Plan also as a result of the Southern Interstate Nuclear Compact.

N. Dumping of Toxic Substance.

- 1. Crime. It shall be unlawful to deposit, place, dump, discharge, spill, release, burn, incinerate, or otherwise dispose of any toxic

substances as defined in G.S. 14-184.2 or radioactive material as defined in G.S. 104E-5 into the atmosphere, in the waters, or on land except where such disposal is conducted pursuant to Federal or State law, regulation, or permit. (G.S. 14- 284.2)

2. Definition of Toxic Substances.

- a. Heavy metals: mercury, plutonium, selenium, thallium and uranium.
- b. Halogenated hydrocarbons: polychlorinated biphenyls, kepone. [G.S. 14-284.2(b)]

3. Punishment. Any person who willfully violates the provisions of G.S. 14-284.2 shall be guilty of a felony, punishable upon conviction by a fine of not more than one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) per day of violation or by imprisonment or by both at the discretion of the court. [G.S. 14-284.2(a)]

O. Authority of Local Government (G.S. 14-288.1 et.seq. and G.S. 16A-1 et.seq.)

1. Power of Local Government to Enact Ordinances to Deal with States of Emergency. The governing body of any municipality or county may enact ordinances designed to permit the imposition of prohibitions and restrictions during a state of emergency. The ordinances authorized may prohibit and restrict:

- a. Movement of people in public places.
- b. Operation of offices, business establishments and other places to or from which people may travel or at which they may congregate.
- c. Other activities or conditions the control of which may be reasonably necessary to maintain order, protect lives, or protect property during the state of emergency.

2. The Authority of the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners or Mayor of a Municipality. Ordinances passed by either the county or the municipality, respectively, may delegate the authority to determine and proclaim the existence of a state of emergency and to impose those authorized prohibitions and restrictions to the chairman of the board of county commissioners or the mayor of the municipality, respectively.

3. Extent of County Ordinances. No ordinance enacted by a county shall apply within the corporate limits of any municipality, or within any area of the county over which the municipality has jurisdiction to enact general police-power ordinances, unless the municipality by resolution consents to its application.
4. Violation of Ordinances. Any person who violates any provision of such ordinances is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not more than \$50 or imprisoned for not more than 30 days.
5. Emergency Management Responsibility. The governing body of each county is responsible for emergency management within the geographical limits of such county. All emergency management efforts within the county shall be coordinated by the county, including activities of the municipality within the county.
6. Emergency Management Agency. The governing body of each county is authorized to establish and maintain an emergency management agency. All incorporated municipalities are authorized to establish and maintain emergency management agencies subject to coordination by the county. Joint agencies composed of a county and one or more municipalities within its border may be formed. In the event any county fails to establish an emergency management agency, the Governor is empowered to establish an emergency management agency within the county.
7. Emergency Management Coordinator. When the governing body of each county established an emergency management agency, it shall appoint a coordinator who shall have direct responsibility for the organization, administration and operation of the county program and will be subject to the direction and guidance of the governing body. The municipality or county may delegate powers in a local state of emergency to the emergency management coordinator.
8. Mutual Aid Agreements. The chief executive of each political subdivision, with the concurrence of the subdivision's governing body, may develop mutual aid agreements for reciprocal or emergency management aid and assistance. The chief executive officer of each political subdivision, with concurrence of the governing body and subject to approval of the Governor, may enter into mutual aid agreements with local chief executive officers and other states or reciprocal or emergency management aid and assistance.

- P. Authority of the Governor to Exercise Control in Emergencies. (G.S. 14-288.15 et.seq. and Chapter 166A of the General Statutes.)
1. When the Governor declares a State of Emergency exists anywhere in North Carolina and determines that local authorities have insufficient control of the emergency to assure adequate protection for lives and property, he may exercise the powers conferred by this section.
  2. Local control is considered insufficient if any of the following conditions exist:
    - a. Control cannot be imposed because local authorities have not enacted appropriate ordinances or issued appropriate proclamations authorized by G.S. 14- 288.12, 14-288.13, or 14-288.14.
    - b. Local authorities have not implemented steps to effectively control the emergency.
    - c. The emergency has spread across jurisdictional boundaries and legal control measures are conflicting or uncoordinated to the extent that protection of life and property are or will be greatly hindered.
  3. When acting under the authority of this statute, the Governor may, by proclamation, impose prohibitions and restrictions specified in G.S. 14-288.12.
    - a. Movement of people in public places.
    - b. Operation of offices, business establishments, or other places to or from which people may travel or at which they may congregate.
    - c. Upon the possession, transportation, sale, purchase, storage and use of dangerous weapons and substances and gasoline; and
    - d. Upon other activities or conditions the control of which may be reasonably necessary to maintain order and protect lives or property during the State of Emergency.
  4. In addition, these statutes authorize the Governor to give State and local agencies and law enforcement officers such directions as may be necessary to assure coordination among them and to

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amend or rescind any prohibitions or restrictions implemented by local authorities.

Other References.

1. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Regulation 0654 - Criteria for Preparation and Evaluation of Radiological Emergency Response Plans and Preparedness in Support of Nuclear Power Plants.
2. Ten Code of Federal Regulations, Part 20, Standards for Protection Against Radiation.
3. Ten Code of Federal Regulations, Part 50, Appendix E, Emergency Plans for Production and Utilization Facilities.
4. Rules and regulations of the North Carolina Radiation Protection Commission, 10 NCAC 3G.0400 et seq.
5. G.S. 166A-14, Immunity and Exemption.
6. G.S. 115-183(6) as amended, Participation by Local Boards of Education.
7. G.S. 104E-22, Tort Claims Against Persons Rendering Emergency Assistance.
8. The Southern Mutual Radiological Assistance Plan (on file in the Division of Emergency Management, Department of Crime Control and Public Safety).
9. Interagency Radiological Assistance Plan for Region IV (on file in the Division of Emergency Management, Department of Crime Control and Public Safety).
10. Executive Order Number 72 (14 December 1981).
11. Public Law 87-563, Southern Interstate Nuclear Compact.
12. Public Law 93-288, Disaster Relief Act of 1974.
13. Public Law 91-606, Disaster Relief Act of 1970.

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA  
PROCLAMATION OF STATE OF DISASTER FOR  
A TEN-MILE AREA SURROUNDING THE  
MCGUIRE NUCLEAR POWER STATION**

**Section 1.** Pursuant to G.S. 166A-6, I have determined that a State of Disaster, as defined in G.S. 166A-4(3), exists in a ten -mile area surrounding the McGuire Nuclear Power Station.

**Section 2.** I hereby proclaim the existence of a State of Disaster in a ten mile area surrounding the McGuire Nuclear Power Station

**Section 3.** I hereby order all State and local law enforcement officers and agencies to cooperate in the enforcement of the provisions of the North Carolina Emergency Response Plan in Support of the McGuire Nuclear Power Station.

**Section 4.** Pursuant to the authority vested in me by G.S. 166A-5, I hereby delegate to \_\_\_\_\_, Secretary of Crime Control and Public Safety and/or his designee all power and authority granted to me under Chapter 166A of the General Statutes for the purpose of implementing the said Emergency Plan and to take such further action as is necessary to promote and secure the safety and protection of the civilian population in the affected area.

**Section 5.** This proclamation shall be effective immediately.

Proclaimed this the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_, at \_\_\_\_\_ o' clock by

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GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA  
PROCLAMATION OF A STATE OF DISASTER / EVACUATION FOR THE  
CIVILIAN POPULATION OF \_\_\_\_\_ WHICH IS WITHIN TEN  
MILES OF THE MCGUIRE NUCLEAR POWER STATION

**Section 1.** Pursuant to G.S. 166A-6(a), I have previously declared a State of Disaster for a ten mile area surrounding the McGuire Nuclear Power Station

**Section 2.** I have determined that for their safety and protection, it is necessary for the civilian population to be evacuated from a ten mile area surrounding the McGuire Nuclear Power Station.

**Section 3.** Pursuant to G.S. 166-6(c), I therefore order, with the concurrence of the Council of State, the evacuation of all non-essential civilians from any affected area up to a ten mile radius surrounding the McGuire Nuclear Power Station

**Section 4.** I further order, with the concurrence of the Council of State, that no non-essential civilian shall reenter any affected area from which evacuation has been ordered.

**Section 5.** I hereby delegate to \_\_\_\_\_, Secretary of Crime Control and Public Safety and/or his designee the power and authority to implement this proclamation, to prescribe routes, modes of transportation and destinations in connection with the evacuation. Further, Secretary \_\_\_\_\_ and/or his designee is authorized to control ingress and egress of all persons into and from the area of the declared State of Disaster.

**Section 6.** This proclamation shall become effective immediately. Proclaimed this the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_, at \_\_\_\_\_ o' clock by

\_\_\_\_\_  
GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA  
PROCLAMATION TERMINATING A STATE OF DISASTER IN A TEN MILE AREA  
SURROUNDING THE MCGUIRE NUCLEAR POWER STATION.**

**Section 1.** On \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_, at \_\_\_\_\_ o'clock I determined and proclaimed a State of Disaster for a ten mile area surrounding the McGuire Nuclear Power Station.

**Section 2.** On \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_, at \_\_\_\_\_ o'clock I ordered, with the concurrence of the Council of State, the evacuation of all non-essential civilians from the area of the declared State of Disaster and further prohibited reentry into this area.

**Section 3.** I have determined that a State of Disaster no longer exists in a ten mile area surrounding the McGuire Nuclear Power Station.

**Section 4.** Pursuant to G.S. 166A-(a), I hereby terminate the proclamation of a State of Disaster for a ten mile area surrounding the McGuire Nuclear Power Station

**Section 5.** I further terminate, with the concurrence of the Council of State, the Proclamation of Evacuation of all non- essential civilians from a ten mile area surrounding the McGuire Nuclear Power Station.

**Section 6.** This proclamation is effective immediately. Proclaimed this the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_, at \_\_\_\_\_ o' clock.

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GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA

**ATTACHMENT 2 TO PART 1  
SUPPORTING PLANS AND THEIR SOURCES**

**This attachment lists the plans and procedures that support the State's portion of this emergency response plan for the McGuire Nuclear Site.**

<b>PLANS</b>	<b>SOURCE</b>
North Carolina State Multi-Hazards Plan	North Carolina Division of Emergency Management, DCCPS
North Carolina Emergency Management Administrative Plan	N. C. Division of Emergency Management, DCCPS
Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assistance Plan (FRMAP)	U.S. Department of Energy
Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP)	Federal Emergency Management Agency
Southern Mutual Radiation Assistance Plan (SMRAP)	Southern States Energy Board
Duke Power Company Catawba Emergency Plan	Duke Power Company

<b>STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES</b>	<b>SOURCE</b>
Division of Emergency Management Duty Officers Procedure Guide	N.C. Division of Emergency Management, DCCPS
SERT/EOC Support Staff Organization and Standard Operating Procedures	N.C. Division of Emergency Management, DCCPS

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**ATTACHMENT 3 TO PART 1**  
**INVENTORY OF EMERGENCY KITS AND RADIOLOGICAL MONITORING**  
**EQUIPMENT**

The North Carolina State Division of Emergency Management has access to various emergency equipment located throughout the State and in the Emergency Operations Center to support the McGuire Nuclear Site in the event of an emergency. This equipment includes Protective equipment, communications equipment, radiation monitoring equipment and emergency supplies. An inventory of emergency equipment which supports the State of North Carolina Plan is maintained by the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management and the Division of Radiation Protection.

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